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THE PAGAN SIDE OF CHRISTMAS





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CONTENTS

THE PAGAN SIDE OF CHRISTMAS

By Roger E. Reynolds
Put the Druids and the
Romans back into Xmas.
Page 6



KEEPING TRACK

By Jacqueline Swartz. Do we really need
all those administrators? Page 10

ALICE IN FUNDING LAND

By Andrew Forester. In which *Maclean's* and
Reader's Digest vie rather successfully with
Env. Sci. Technol., and the importance of scissors and paste
is not to be ignored. Page 16

CAMPUS FERMENT

By Linda Wright. Key reports under study will
lead to a new type of student. Page 24

EVENTS

Bartok to Bizet to bog, marsh and swamp. Page 32



GROSSKURTH AND HAVELOCK ELLIS

By Pamela Cornell
The tormented pioneer
sexologist proved a
biographer's dream.
Page 13

THE EDIBLE OIL SPILL

By Pat Ohlendorf. How Jacques Berger hopes to find
microscopic beasts which thrive on disaster. Page 18

NOSTALGIA

By Ian Montagnes. Memories of Christmas Past. Page 12

THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 3

By Francis Sparshott. Page 27

ALUMNIANA

By Joanne Strong. Page 28

LETTERS

We forgot a *Varsity* first. Page 4

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FIRST WOMAN EDITOR OF THE VARSITY

With reference to your article in the September/October 1979 issue, "Our 100 Year Old Varsity Is Becoming respectable", I was disappointed that no mention was made of the first woman to edit an undergraduate daily — Betsy Mosbaugh.

In case your records or research for this article did not run across this interview published in *Saturday Night*, 1945, I am enclosing a copy to bring you up to date.

I would be interested in hearing any news you may have of Betsy — career or whatever.

Mary A. McClenahan
Oakville

I was a friend of Wendy Michener and worked on *The Varsity* with both her and Bob Brown. I can't agree that "Nobody denounced *The Varsity* in the 50s", but U of T had a School of Journalism whether it knew it or not. I feel sorry for Roberta Clare with only three issues to put out a week. *The Globe and Mail* used to be Toronto's other morning daily.

Elinor Loucks
Indianapolis

I like your "new design . . . new format . . . new editorial approach . . . new editor"¹. I have liked almost all the forms in which the graduate news has come and I was delighted to see your former editor, Larry Jones, putting in his two-bits worth again. I hope that he writes more good things for and about you.

I especially liked, in your September/October issue, the article on Professor Coxeter². But the great thing was the boost to my bruised ego, which has been dragged kicking and screaming into the computer age, on seeing the Machine called "an incredibly fast moron"³. It gives me such a glowing feeling of ultimate triumph! Thank you.

M.R. Finch
Toronto

1. Jones, Lawrence F: Changes. *Graduate* VII/1: 24, Sept/Oct, 1979
2. Hancock, Geoff: The many sides of Donald Coxeter. *ibid.*, p. 10-12
3. Johnson, Chris: Computers never learn. *ibid.*, p. 16-18

22

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

"Varsity" First Undergraduate Daily Edited by a Woman

By JOYCE TEDMAN

INTERVIEWING an editor is like bringing coals to Newcastle and in the case of Betsy Mosbaugh, young, talented and enthusiastic editor of *The Varsity*, Toronto's undergraduate paper, it is doubly difficult because you feel that she could do the job as well, if not better herself. For one so young (she is twenty-one), she is almost disturbingly serious-minded, and her interests cover a field so wide that her day starts before most last for several hours. The only thing about her early Betsy, is the fact that she has learned to read, and she has learned to write. When I was eight, it was one claim to a neat little maid. Her only other claim to a neat little maid was her ability to do it on the fly.



Betsy Mosbaugh

SATURDAY NIGHT

To say more is that her home is in Huntsville, Ontario, would be to minimize a very important aspect of Betsy's life. Here we would like to reveal the fact that the name Betsy is a slight bit of a misnomer. She is far more serious-minded than the average reader. She has a serious mind. It is her spirit that is her strength. She wants to return to her not as a student, but in a far weightier capacity. This young woman who looks like most undergrads young, lovely

with wide-set eyes and straight dark hair, is seriously bent on a political career. She intends to run in the Muskoka district as a C.C.F. candidate in a not too far distant Federal

on the final stretch, and combines the *Varsity* with her

A side issue, but an Betsy, is her part in *The Undergrad*, the *Varsity* magazine. She is also an inveterate, enthusiastic skier, and she's never been a good party, what she and her friends on keeping her date in advance.

Betsy is planning a trip to University doing in political science, age of world politics is combined with an in the corner, she hopes to build over. She has an in for the works of most Hemingway. It

Well and White. In lighter moments when she wants to relax, she reads, Emerson, Thompson's poetry.

Her main idea as editor of *The Varsity* is to avoid looking at college writing, taking strictly away from campus jargon and slang. She is trying to build up a sound editorial policy based on a mature and intelligent style.

The student reporters put so much into their work, and devote such a tremendous amount of time to it that they should at least deserve some compensation for it. If they

Lest we forget our heroes, may I point out to you that it was Captain Thain MacDowell who distinguished himself at Vimy Ridge and was awarded the Victoria Cross, and not Major Thorn MacDowell as the *Alumniana* column by Joanne Strong in the September-October 1979 issue of *The Graduate* would have it.

Stephen A. Otto
Heritage Conservation Division
Ministry of Culture & Recreation
Toronto

Both my wife and I spent halcyon years at the U of T and now have two offspring diligently (we hope) tracing our footsteps down Philosopher's Walk and across the Quad. The intervening years appear to have treated the Blue "factory" (as we used to call it) quite well and it is always interesting to read about these massive improvements in *The Graduate*.

Having been one of those inspired supporters of the Varsity Blues (football and hockey) during the years when the stadium was always roisterously brim full and the arena was forever freezing cold, I regret to read, and hear from the kids, that the fantastic spirit of bonhomie that we felt at these affairs in our day is largely gone today. Hedonism, TV, an infinite variety of alternatives, mercenary pressures of graduation survival — all contributors, I suppose?

Looking back, the carefree years at U of T are prize memories that rank at the top of our lives' experiences.

W.A. Salo
Don Mills

Greetings, and thanks for a challenging puzzle . . . I certainly did not solve all of it first sitting.

Retired, long time, I do enjoy the cryptic in the morning *Globe and Mail* with my coffee. This puzzle was even better.

2T7 and 2V7, but I don't suppose I'm the oldest "testee"?

Henry J. Down
Stoney Creek

My most enthusiastic congratulations on *The Graduate* magazine which I find to be of exceptional quality. The articles entitled "The Many Sides of Donald Coxeter" and "Computers Never Learn" were of particular interest for me. May I suggest that an article about Samuel Beatty be written and appear in some later issue? I think that he personifies the truly great scholar. He once told me he was the first Canadian ever to receive a PhD degree in mathematics.

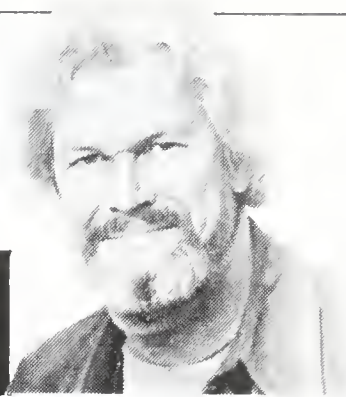
J.T. Duprat
St. Hyacinthe

Renewing old friendships, visiting favourite haunts and cheering on the Blues are all a part of Homecoming. With the new Friday night game schedule many of us from out of town are unable to make our annual pilgrimage. Please return to the Saturday games, if only for Homecoming!

Virginia Matthews Lato
London

Homecoming, as Virginia Matthews Lato knew it, is no longer held with the exception of St. Mike's which has maintained the tradition including the annual Boozers Brown football game.

ANTI-GROWTH



There's been a good deal of rhetoric both on and off campus this autumn and a pessimist might recall Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s marvellously apocalyptic view that "things are going to get worse and worse and never get better again". Precisely when, one might ask, is the University of Toronto likely to go into receivership? But the reality isn't nearly so pedestrian, despite gloomy public utterances.

Claude Fortier, chairman of the Science Council of Canada, in a mid-September panel discussion at New College, gave a bleak forecast that between 1982 and 1994 enrolment in universities across Canada will drop by 20 percent. "Universities must start living by their wits," he said. "They must concentrate and pool their resources to achieve a critical mass."

The next day President James Ham grimly told this year's first meeting of Governing Council that "this University is at the edge of decline" because of underfunding. "With staff reduced by two percent per annum and stable enrolment, the student-teacher ratio is rising to the rate where we're going to be at the level of secondary schools . . . The public has a sense that there is fat in the system, but we are down to bare bone and lean flesh . . . our stature is in jeopardy."

Much of this was in response to a four-hour session at Queen's Park, where Premier William Davis told board chairmen and heads of Ontario's 15 universities that while he pledged "unambiguous support" for their objectives, the well had run dry. It was up to them to sell themselves.

What seems to be happening — albeit with reluctance on both sides — is a stand-off, a mutual agreement that things had to go as they have gone financially, and that they have gone as far as they can be permitted to go. "What Davis didn't say was almost as important as what he did say," said Roger Guindon, rector of Ottawa University. "I think he's beginning to understand that we've done all the belt-tightening we can."

Public reaction to Davis's *in camera* remarks was one of politely expressed skepticism but senior officials and administrators at U of T were privately interpreting them with something close to optimism. "We've gone from siege mentality to acceptance," said one, while a senior government official spoke of "joyful creative penury".

Once a condition, no matter how critical, becomes chronic it also becomes workable. Despair can give way to initiative and innovation. Universities have been living by their wits for centuries and doubtless will continue to do so. The financial plight of all universities is serious and in business or industry might well be terminal. But the continuum of education cannot be tampered with, as China has discovered in the wake of its disastrous cultural revolution.

In this issue of *The Graduate* Jacqueline Swartz explores the growth of administration at U of T and finds it less than might be expected. Far less than in government at any level.

And Linda Wright, former editor of the campus-distributed *Bulletin*, examines the implications of four major reports whose recommendations "will mean that a different sort of student will soon tread the turf at U of T".

At time of writing it is one of these, the so-called Kelly Report, which is causing the greatest stir on campus. The report calls for a more structured curriculum which would, if implemented, prevent over-specialization by students who may be more concerned with getting a job than a traditional liberal education, but which would still require concentration in one or two areas.

In late September students managed to delay discussion of the report until after elections could be held to fill 20 of the 49 student seats on the committee which were vacant. *The Varsity* regarded this as "a major victory" but warned in an editorial that "a great deal of work is still ahead for students if the Kelly Report is to be crushed". The battle continues and proves, claims *The Varsity*, "that students cannot be labelled apathetic".

Student opposition seems to be split, though parallel, between those who are career-oriented and don't want to be distracted, and those who are undecided and don't want arbitrary direction.

Certainly there is healthy ferment at U of T, along with many problems both complex and controversial.

There is much introspection. Budget cuts of three percent per year for the last five years have made an undeniable impact and faculty heads and department chairmen are coming to grips with anti-growth. There is much discussion of what use to make of funds that do exist — whether to concentrate them in the areas and faculties of particular excellence or to spread them across the board.

We'll be exploring some of these matters in future issues of *The Graduate* as trends and priorities become more clearly defined. Other questions of interest are raised about the role of the colleges (woolly and confused), tenure appointments (the Students' Administrative Council is launching a campaign to have student representation on tenure-granting committees), and the possible separation from the University of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and the Royal Conservatory of Music.

It is a time of ferment and challenge. Growth is simple and straightforward; far more intricate to manage contraction wisely, without sacrificing the quality of education and research.

Editor

THE PAGAN SIDE OF CHRISTMAS

How the heathens helped enrich one of the happiest and holiest of Christian feasts

By Roger E. Reynolds



How pagan is Christmas? "Marvellously," the happy merchant responds as he counts his take in the third week of December. "Terribly," laments the distraught churchman as he sees the tawdry tinsel of Yonge St. and witnesses the Bloor St. Santa Claus parade following hard on Halloween. "Significantly," says the historian of magic, myth and ritual. "Basically not, but admittedly in part," the specialist in medieval liturgy answers, citing the famous dictum of Pope Gregory I to the missionary Augustine, "Tear down their idols but consecrate their temples."

"Neither pagan nor Christian enough," is perhaps the correct answer to the question. Dozens of delightful Christmas customs, some Christian and some not so, have been practised in the West since the early Middle Ages by Christians and non-Christians alike. Sadly, however, many of these have been abandoned in the busy world of modern North America. And judging by the meagre number of Christmas traditions in vogue today, ours is an impoverished age. Like a sturdy tree with its parasitic mistletoe, the great Christian festival of Christmas has grown to mighty proportions while providing support and sustenance for its encircling foliage, not all of which is Christian either in origin or intent. Through neglect, however, what is left of the tree and its decoration is imperilled and we may be in danger of losing parts of one of the loveliest of the traditional markers of man's passage through the year.

[The author is a Professor and Academic Secretary of the Centre for Medieval Studies and a Senior Fellow in the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies]

Almost since the fourth century — the century in which December 25 was first celebrated as Christ's birth — there has been argument about the pagan input into one of the holiest of Christian feasts. These disputes have usually taken place in scholarly and ecclesiastical circles while the remainder of us continue happily in the rituals and customs learned as children. We are continually exhorted to "put Christ back into Xmas", but few of us are made aware of the countless traditions, both Christian and pagan, that have combined and contributed for nearly two thousand years to the festivities we now enjoy. To explore the origins of some of these traditions not only enhances one's delight in this happiest of seasons but may lead to the rejuvenation of venerable customs and the creation of new.

But even Christmas Day is suspect. Before the fourth century the celebration of Christ's birth seems to have centred on Epiphany, January 6, the feast on which His "manifestations" were commemorated. Historians have offered several reasons for the shift to the December date. Some fourth century writers claimed that it could be proven from ancient census records that Christ was actually born on December 25, but it's more likely that the 25th was chosen to compete with a pagan Roman festival. From the late third century, the Romans had held their feast of the Unconquered Sun (*Sol Invictus*) on December 25. Since the Christians had their own "Son" (the heavenly *Sol Iustitiae* or Sun of Justice), why not use the same day for his feast? And, indeed, in the fourth and fifth centuries popes and bishops scolded Christians for mixing the worship of the Sun with worship of the Son.

According to an ancient tradition about which Augustine tells us, Christ lived a perfect number of years. Thus He was conceived on March 25, born on December 25, and died on

Mistletoe was a plant honoured by the Druids. So sacred was it thought to be that enemies passing under it would throw down their arms and exchange a kiss of peace.

March 25, but perhaps Augustine and other religious "revisionists" were simply trying to put a Christian veneer on a pagan date borrowed from the Romans.

Still, for well over a thousand years this date was the occasion for an astonishing array of festivities, legends and symbols by the hundred grew around it. But suddenly with the Reformation, Christmas was legally suppressed in many non-Catholic regions. It was considered, especially by the English Puritans, to be "pagan and papish, Saturnalian and Satanic, idolatrous and leading to idleness". It was business as usual on the 25th, and even into the 19th century schools in Boston were open on Christmas Day. The suspicions of our forefathers seem to have endured in North America, and the rich variety of symbols, legends, customs and traditions used in Europe before the Reformation has been drastically curtailed. But in the customs that still prevail in much of North America — in decorations, gift giving, food, music and church attendance — one can still discern a mixture of Christian and pagan elements.

It is especially in Christmas decorations that this mixture survives. Of all the sights of Christmas, perhaps none is as familiar as the Christmas tree. According to many historians, its origins go back to the pre-Christian yule tree and fire customs — that is, back to the primitive urge to have something green in the house during the rigours of winter and to combat the darkness of winter with the brightness of artificial light. Unfortunately, this attractive explanation is too simple. It is indeed true that almost from time immemorial trees and boughs have been brought into houses as decoration but the origins of our Christmas tree are much more recent. They derive in part from the paradise tree of the Middle Ages and the custom of burning lights to honour Him the ancient Christmas Gospel calls "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world". The paradise tree was used in the Middle Ages as a stage prop for the paradise play honouring "Saints" Adam and Eve whose "feast" was December 24. Gradually, it was moved into homes, and representing as it did both the Tree of Sin and the Tree of Life, it was decorated appropriately with apples and Eucharistic wafers, the latter eventually replaced by pastries and candies signifying the sweetness of redemption.

The lights that came to be affixed to the paradise tree had their origin in candles used at Christmas. In German-speaking lands, the "home" of the Christmas tree, when



more than one candle was used, they were often placed on a pyramidal structure bearing other decorative ornaments. By at least the 16th century the paradise tree and the ornaments of the Christmas pyramid were combined, and there exist by 1605 descriptions of the "modern" Christmas tree in Strasbourg.

While the modern Christmas tree is rooted in Christian traditions and symbolism, other decorations are pagan in origin but were eventually ingested into the Christian festival. Mistletoe was a plant honoured by the Druids for its curative powers over disease, infertility, and so forth. So sacred was it thought to be that enemies passing under it would throw down their arms and exchange a kiss of peace. Although churchmen frowned upon the use of mistletoe in a Christian context, it was in several places in northern England eventually admitted to the church as a decoration and assigned a new meaning. It was seen as a symbol of Christ, the health of all people. The ivy, too, drew its original significance from pagan sources. In Roman times it was a symbol of Bacchus, the ancient god of intoxication and wine, but gradually the meaning shifted and it came to represent human frailty clinging to divine strength. Roman in origin, also, was the laurel or bay. But this triumphal symbol of antiquity seems to have had for early Christians more the overtones of sporting events and warfare than pagan ritual, and hence, especially in the form of wreaths, it was early used to symbolize Christ's victory.

The rosemary, a plant used against evil spirits, was admired for its fragrance because, as legend has it, during the flight to Egypt Mary spread the infant Jesus' swaddling clothes over it to dry in the sun. Like the rosemary, the holly in northern Europe had Marian significance attached to it. Obviously it could symbolize the crown of thorns or the

Holly could symbolize the crown of thorns or the burning bush of Moses, but the red of its berries was interpreted as the flaming love of God in Mary's heart.

burning bush of Moses, but the red of its berries was interpreted as the flaming love of God in Mary's heart.

The crèche has been an essential element of Christmas decoration and tradition has had it that the Christmas crib or crèche originated with St. Francis of Assisi. While he may indeed have set up a manger scene in Greccio in 1223, reverence for the crib antedates the 13th century friar by almost a millennium. In fourth century sarcophagi and in catacomb painting the depiction of Christ's lowly birth plays a prominent role. And after the controversies of the early fifth century about the appropriateness of applying the term "Mother of God" to Mary had been settled in her (and her Son's) favour, the famous Roman basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore with its cribbed relics (whence it is also known as Santa Maria ad Praesepe or St. Mary at the Crib) has played a prominent role in Western liturgical piety.

But whatever the origins of the crèche with its ox and ass symbolizing the faithful, western Christians have been devoted to it to the extent that over the centuries they have filled whole palace rooms with figurines of it (like that at Caserta near Naples) and most significantly their hearts and the hearths of their own houses.

Gifts and traditions about Christmas bearers of gifts have been for centuries the domain of merchants. Long before Eaton's of Toronto and Macy's of New York attempted to corner the Santa Claus market, there were not only Christian and pagan but also mercantile elements in the feast celebrating God's gift of His Son to man. The giving of gifts can, of course, be easily understood as the extension back to Christmas of the Magi's offerings to the Christchild on Epiphany. Or it can be seen as the modern equivalent of the medieval distribution to the poor on Boxing Day of the money placed in alms boxes on Christmas. But there may also be remnants of pagan elements in all of this. In ancient Rome gifts were exchanged during Saturnalia, December 17, "the merriest festival of the year", and by the fourth century this was transferred to New Year's Day and had become part of the week of Christmas celebrations. The *strenae*, gifts of lucky twigs and money exchanged in ancient Rome in the New Year, have found their way into modern French-speaking countries in the form of *étrennes*.

St. Nicolas, the distant forerunner of our Santa Claus, had his origins in the fourth century eastern bishop-saint of Myra who came to the aid of dowerless damsels. But even in the 11th century, merchants knew a good thing when they



saw it. In order to attract pilgrims to southern Italy a group of merchants furtively took the saint's relics from the East and brought them to Bari, where they still lie surrounded by flickering candles in the dark crypt of a great Norman church there. Old St. Nick, however, is more a combination of Broadway, Madison Avenue, and Germanic custom and belief. Our Santa Claus is the descendant of the Dutch (then New Amsterdam) Sinter Klaas who with his black assistant brought gifts to children on the eve of his feast on December 6. It is often said, mischievously, that the Presbyterians (one wonders if they were from Madison Avenue Presbyterian) complained that it was inappropriate to honour a saint, especially a bishop who in their Calvinist theology of orders was basically only a presbyter. Hence, the features of the old Thor-Yule god were grafted on to Sinter Klaas and the Dutch gift giver was transformed into a jolly, bearded old gent who comes down from the icy North and hallows the hearth of every home. His arrival, too, was translated to December 25.

The feast of Christmas has always meant precisely that — a feast — and over the years since an early Iberian synod forbade fasting on that day, Christians have behaved at Christmas table very much the same as their pagan neighbors. A bewildering variety of foods and dining customs has grown up around Christmas over the centuries, but most of our North American traditions, outside Quebec, are modifications of older English customs. In medieval England, among the wealthier, Christmas was a time of lavish eating and drinking reminiscent of the Saturnalian feasting of the ancient Romans. The feast was begun with the procession of the boar's head accompanied by one of several boar's head carols. There then followed courses of boar, beef, mutton, wild animals, fowl, and other victuals,

Christmas is a time of lavish eating and drinking reminiscent of the Saturnalian feasting of the ancient Romans

all washed down with a variety of ales or ale mixtures. Those of lesser means had to be content with a Christmas bird of some kind, perhaps a goose or chicken, replaced in North America by the turkey.

The consumption of meat on Christmas, signifying in part the end of the Advent fast, has been accompanied by a great assortment of pastries and pies, and sweets and "subtleties", often in forms or with decorations symbolizing some aspect of Christmas. Many of these delights come from continental Europe — Christstollen, Pfefferküsse, and Springerle from Germany, panettone from Italy, and the like — but possibly the best known in North America are the English plum pudding and minced pie. The latter may have had its origins in the high Middle Ages when Christmas pies were made with spices brought from the East and the land of Christ's nativity. They were baked in oblong form representing the manger with a small indentation in the top into which a figurine of the Christchild was placed as an object of reverence.

Music has always played a major part in the celebrations of Christmas, as it has in all great Christian feasts. Today we are most familiar with the carol, but long before this joyous and popular musical form was created, there were large numbers of more solemnly joyful hymns and chants for Christmas. The words to some of these may go back as far as the fourth or fifth centuries, and few were the centuries thereafter in which magnificent Christmas music was not written. It is often said that St. Francis, tired of the stuffy, traditional religion of the past, created not only the crèche but also the Christmas carol. While this claim may be somewhat exaggerated, the early followers of St. Francis with their devotion to the crib played a not insignificant part in the composition and dissemination of carols.

By the late 14th and early 15th centuries, carols of several different types were being composed, all characterized by their popular, dance-like quality (in fact, the word carol may go back to the Greek word meaning dance). Most of the carols we now know are religious in nature but some are secular, such as the 15th century boar's head carols or the more recent Wassail songs that speak of the merriment and fellowship of Christmas. Many carols belong, strictly speaking, to days of Twelfthtide, the days from Christmas to Epiphany. Some, such as J.M. Neale's 19th century carol "Good King Wenceslas", about a 10th century prince and



political martyr of Bohemia, spin out legendary accounts of miracles attached to those days.

Together with the singing of carols, the sound of bells on Christmas eve is a familiar one in North America. The tunes usually played are those of popular carols, but there is an old custom followed in some areas in which the mournful tolling of a single heavy bell from 11 o'clock to midnight signifies the death knell of the devil at Christ's incarnation. This is followed by the joyful pealing at midnight of all the bells.

The most ancient and universal Christmas custom has been attendance at church services or Mass, and the cynics among us undoubtedly suspect that an hour of bell ringing before midnight Mass was motivated by something less than the high theological ideas just mentioned. The term Christmas, of course, signals the importance our medieval English forebears attached to church attendance and the Mass of the Feast of the Nativity. But long before the English used the term Christmas for the feast, the Mass had been the centre of ecclesiastical celebrations in Rome. So important was the Mass in ancient Roman practice that not one but three Masses were said on Christmas.

To our initial question "How pagan is Christmas?" the answer of the medieval Mass-goer would certainly have differed from what is probably the most common response today, "Who cares?". In our modern Christmas celebrations with their paucity of customs, both Christian and pagan, we seem to be more the heirs of the stern Puritans than we know or would want to admit. One suspects that at the base of our lean modern Christmas lies lack of time or ignorance of a rich past. There may be no remedy for the former, but for the latter an awareness of the wealth of Christmas legend, ritual and tradition can transform what is often all too empty a season into one of the brightest, most satisfying and gladsome of all. ■

DO WE REALLY NEED ALL THOSE ADMINISTRATORS?

When you're running a university you need students, of course, and you need professors to teach them, and a president to make sure it all runs smoothly, and a governing council to make sure *he* runs smoothly, and you need a lot of money — in 1979-80 at U of T more than \$280 millions.

But do you really need that enormous, hydra-headed bureaucracy loosely referred to as "non-academic staff" or, generically, as administration? And what *is* an administrator, anyway? How much does one cost? And is that too much?

Arthur Kruger, dean of arts and science, the largest faculty within the University, says simply that "the University needs managerial talent. Many academic administrators are amateurs. There's nothing in our background that equips us." And he explains that "over the last ten years the University has come to recognize that it's a large and complex organization that spends a great deal of money and has a lot of assets. We must be one of the largest employers in Metro Toronto."

Kruger uses a government analogy: cabinet ministers come and go, but the people who really know what's going on are the senior civil servants. Hence the tendency of the University to acquire business officers to handle

budget, payroll and personnel matters.

Such high level officers are, however, relatively few in number. Beyond them sprawls a vast army of support personnel, ranging from secretaries to janitors, who exist to free academics to involve themselves in teaching and research, rather than burdening them with administrative details. This has been spelled out with great clarity in the current report of the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee (see excerpt in adjacent box).

Certainly the pressures forcing bureaucratic expansion are enormous. For one thing, the University has to keep track of itself and this takes more and more effort at a time when the government wants to see where each dollar is spent. And increased efficiency, whether of bigger lawnmowers or more elaborate computers, can be misleading because the savings in time are often accompanied by employment of more highly skilled and thus more highly paid employees. Still, the case can be made that U of T, like many universities, has kept its bureaucracy lean, much more so than can be said of most governments.

Not everyone will agree with the validity of that case. The faculty association feels that too much of the pie is going to non-academic staff.

There are currently 4,723 full-time and 305 part-time administrative and support personnel, and 3,085 full-time and 1,100 part-time teaching staff members. But while faculty may be outnumbered, they are not out-earned. According to Jack Dimond, executive assistant to the vice-president — campus and community affairs, of the University's total salary costs roughly 60 percent is in the academic sector and 40 percent in the non-academic sector.

And the dollars seem to have declined, at least in proportion to operating expenses. In 1971-72, about 5.4 percent of the University's operating budget was constituted by central administrative expenses. By 1979-80, this percentage had decreased to about five percent, which is lower than the average percentage for all of Ontario's universities.

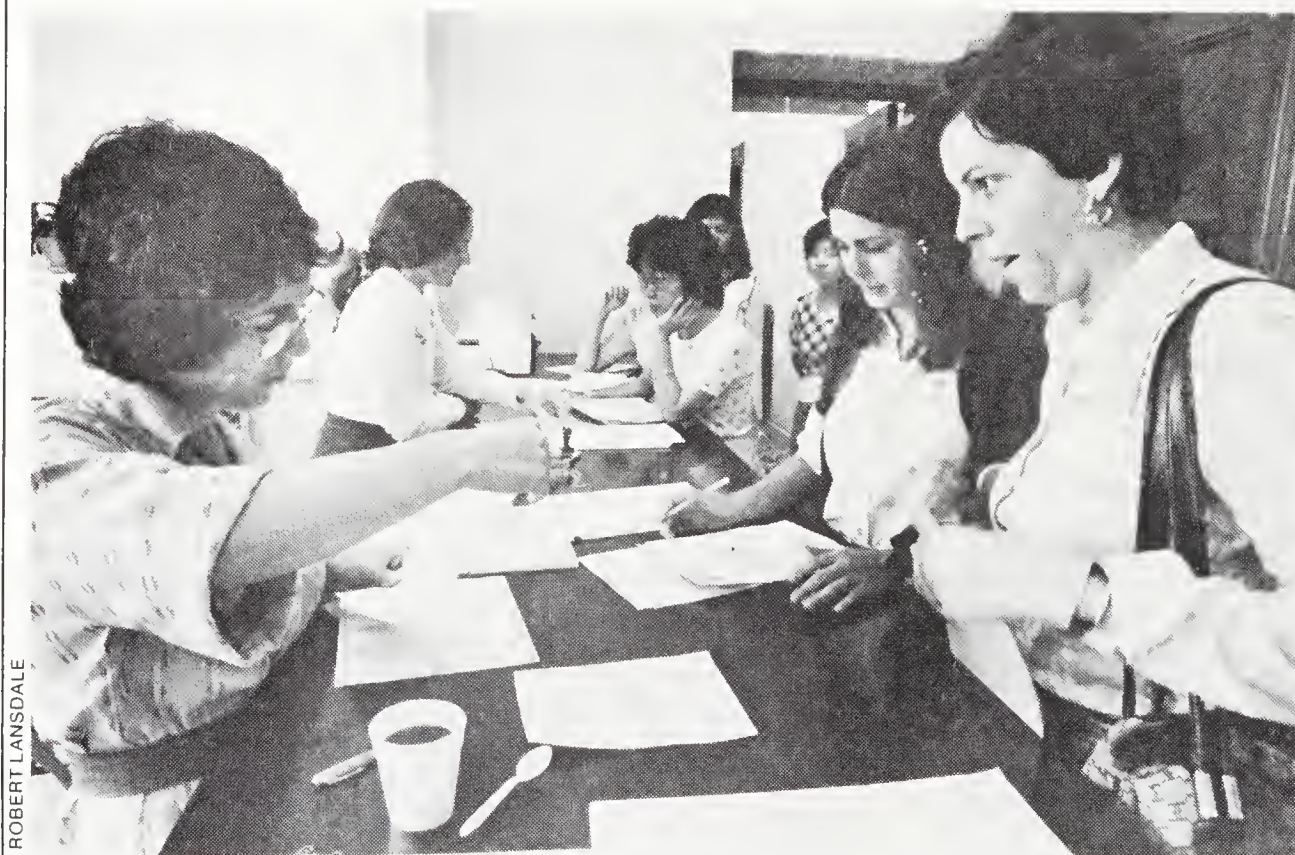
In an era of uncontrollable inflation and immutable budget cuts, to grow less rapidly than other members of the community can be laudable.

Ask anyone who is in charge of anything at the University and you'll quickly be told that things have become much more complex. Student enrolment figures now must be compiled three times a year according to provincial government specifications by the office of academic statistics whose staff has remained constant.

Personnel has also felt the squeeze of government regulations. Demands have grown, says personnel director R.F. Brown. In 1968 the department was run by 25 people. Today it has 54 employees. "We now have a staff training and development program," explains Brown, "and complex negotiations with faculty and staff, union contracts and benefit reviews to worry about." Alex Malcolm, now director of administrative services, can remember when the personnel department was two people — himself and a secretary. "That was 25 years ago," he sighs.

Increased enrolment is a prime factor in all of this. Fifteen years ago there were 21,071 students working toward a degree at U of T and today there are over 46,000 students. As a result, the University has expanded

Sifting through admissions: computers help, but people still decide



ROBERT LANSDALE

and reorganized. In the Faculty of Arts and Science until five years ago, subjects were divided into college and university departments. For the college subjects, each college had its own departments with their own staffs. (At one point there were eight colleges with English sections.) The distinction between college and university subjects was abolished in 1974 and in the old college subjects, combined departments, with central departmental administration and representatives from each of the colleges, were set up. All arts and science students still enrol in colleges but their courses are all coordinated through the Faculty of Arts and Science, now headed by Dean Arthur Kruger. "There was some resentment among some faculty toward the growth of the administration," Kruger recalls, "but we needed to be more efficient."

More than doubled enrolment certainly involves more paperwork. And, obviously, there are more applicants. William Kent, director of the Department of Admissions, says the office now receives 40 percent more applications than it did 10 years ago. Computers have helped with routine processing but selection is still, one is reassured to know, being done by people. To cope, the office maintains a full-time staff of 40, augmented by 30 part-time workers employed during the peak season from February to October.

The Department of Admissions does a lot more than just process applications. There has been a sharp increase in demands for counselling services, and the office also maintains a secondary school liaison service, with counsellors going out to the high schools to explain U of T and its programs, answer questions and so on. Admissions also has a busy verification section which deals with queries about scholastic records, coming from institutions throughout Canada and abroad.

Student services continue after admissions, too. Today students get academic counselling from faculty members (useful, obviously, but inevitably time-consuming) and there is an advisory bureau for those students with serious problems, with psychiatric help from the Health Service. The Career Counselling and Placement Centre has lists of part-time jobs for students who need them as well as career programs and permanent jobs for those preparing to leave the University. The centre's director, Rivi Frankle, reports increased demands. "We need more people but whether we can hire them depends on our budget." She has the equivalent of a full-time staff of 17 (up five over the past eight years) and is aided as well by volunteers.

Everyone sings the same song. The point is that not only does the University have more students, it also provides more services for those students. As for research — which is

as important to a university as teaching — the pressures are the same. With \$53,000,000 someone has to do a lot of paperwork.

T.C. Clark, director of the Office of Research Administration, presides over the processing of grants and contracts awarded to the University. It's his job to assist faculty in locating research money and then to help them apply for it. "Until the 1970s," he says, "there wasn't much keeping track, things were done informally. Now grant applications are more rigorous." Clark's office is also affected by new regulations: procedures for laboratory and clinical research; safety measures to be followed for research with materials that could be biologically hazardous.

Clark, in common with many University administrators, tries to relieve the researcher of everything but research. A history professor doing research in the library shouldn't have to waste his or her time typing, nor should a scientist working on a new wonder drug have to spend half a day washing test tubes, it just doesn't make sense.

Some departments have actually decreased and one man whose department has gone from riches to rags is W.K. Lye, director of Physical Plant, the people who bring you building maintenance, flower gardens and night watchmen. Or rather, who used to bring you night watchmen.

Lye's budget is down to austerity level (reduced by 20 percent since 1974) and one of the services to go was the night building patrol. Standards of cleaning are down, too, he says, and the old buildings aren't being repaired.

The student health service's infirmary was closed this year and health service director Dr. George Wodehouse notes that "while no-one is going to die as a result, it will be missed."

Do we have too many administrators? Do we have *enough*? For the most part, non-academic staff has been kept in a steady state compared to student enrolment. The size of the central administrative staff is actually smaller than it was in 1971-72. The University is trying to conduct its affairs "responsibly and rationally" observes Dean John F. Leyerle of the School of Graduate Studies.

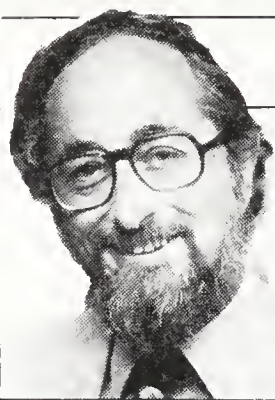
"The administration has gotten smaller rather than larger," says Daniel Lang, assistant vice-president and director of planning.

"We're down to bare bone and lean flesh," says President James Ham. ■

"Senior administrators and leaders of the University and its divisions have always borne a tremendous work burden. We fear that this burden is increasing at such a pace and in such a degree that it could undermine health and impair effective leadership in planning. We suspect that the chief central administrative officers of the University may have felt that because they were demanding sacrifices from all other members of the University it would not be appropriate or wise to augment their own staffs or their own number. We are sympathetic to such sensitivity but we believe that a decision of this nature is not in the best interests of the University. Similarly, we urge that heads of divisions consider carefully how they may best exercise the responsibility of creative leadership that the University and their colleagues expect of them.

"The University has been fortunate in the high quality of its leaders and in their willingness to sacrifice themselves by assuming the onerous burdens placed upon them. We suggest strongly and respectfully that the first priority for future planning in this University should take the form of some administrative planning by the senior administrators of the University to reduce to the maximum extent possible activities of a routine nature so that they may gain time and energy for creative reflection."

Excerpt from the final report of the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee, reporting on its work from 1976 to 1979.



Nostalgia/Ian Montagnes

MEMORIES OF CHRISTMAS PAST

There was always Christmas cake in Burgon Bickersteth's flat in Canterbury. It was part of a ritual for Canadians who came to see him in retirement. After a tour of the cathedral he knew so intimately, after gossip about Canada and old friends, it would be time for tea. Out would come the slab of cake, baked in Hart House and sent over to him the previous December. He'd carefully cut a slice to celebrate the visit, then return the cake to its tin. Somehow, each annual package seemed to last the year.

Bickersteth enjoyed being a host. That, and his religion and his interest in people, inspired much of what went on in Hart House while he was Warden from 1921 to 1947. These qualities sustained him until his death last winter a fortnight after his 91st birthday.

So it was quite natural, when he was still a young man back in the early 20s that he should want to do something for the few score students who — like himself — were spending Christmas and New Year away from home and family. At the close of term he gave them a dinner. It became a yearly event, and the numbers grew.

Turkey and plum pudding and Hart House Christmas cake in the

Great Hall. Music. And always, to begin, half a grapefruit.

It is difficult to describe the beauty of the scene as we all filed in. The Hall was entirely lit by candles, except for the light of a blazing fire. Two candelabra each holding 25 candles were on the dais; a single large candle in a pewter candlestick stood in the centre of each table; then from the centre of each piece of grapefruit — about 220 places — shone out a little candle. One got the impression of hundreds of pinpricks of light.

The reporter was Bickersteth, writing home to his mother a couple of days after the Christmas dinner in 1946, the last he gave. He continued:

I selected four students to sit at the high table, which was not on but below the dais. On my right I had a German student, then Sidney Smith, then a French student . . . On my left I had a Polish student, then Roy Gilley [head of the University's Ajax division, former comptroller of Hart House], then an Australian student . . . The German student got out of Germany almost as a child a few months before the war, was interned in England, came to Canada, was for a time interned here, and now is studying music at

this university. During dinner he told me his father and his mother and his sister had all been murdered in concentration camps.

The German student was Helmut Kallmann, now the pre-eminent historian of Canadian music, chief of the music division of the National Library of Canada, holder of an honorary doctorate from the University of Toronto. He still remembers vividly sitting between the President and the Warden during his first term on campus.

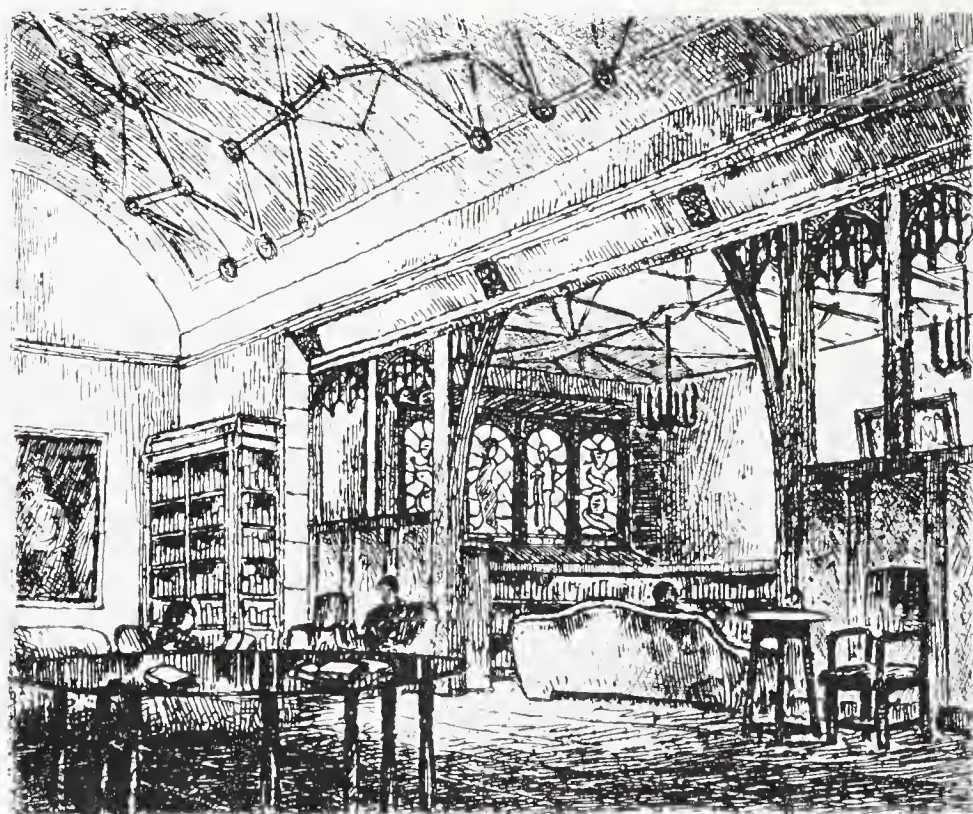
Traditionally at the end of dinner came a national roll call of those present. In 1946 the students came from every province and from 34 countries, including a Newfoundland not yet in Confederation. Then the electric lights, put on for dinner, were extinguished.

Looking towards the dais the men noticed the spiral staircase lit up inside and heard the voices of boys singing a carol in the far distance. The sound moved down the staircase and 18 boys — shadowy figures in the vast mysterious half light of the hall — moved down on to the dais lit only by the candelabra. They sang Dutch carols, Handel, French carols, old English carols — clear flute-like voices which echoed through the hall. It was an entrancing experience for eye and ear.

Every year, as the students left the hall, each received a present from the Warden — always an etching, newly made for that occasion, by a Canadian artist of a scene in Hart House. Only enough copies would be printed for the guests that night and then the plate would be destroyed. Some students, in lengthy courses like medicine, built small collections.

Today, those etchings are scattered around the world. Years after leaving Canada, Bickersteth was surprised to find one hanging in an office just a few doors from his flat in Canterbury. It belonged to a dentist who had once enjoyed Christmas hospitality and fellowship at the University of Toronto. Like hundreds of others, he had never forgotten.

Ian Montagnes is General Editor of the University of Toronto Press



3/100 HART HOUSE, LIBRARY

W. G. Lawton



GROSSKURTH & ELLIS

Havelock Ellis, British pioneer sexologist who shocked his contemporaries, was repressed, tormented, impotent and truly extraordinary says U of T's Phyllis Grosskurth after three years of study. In fact, a biographer's dream.

By Pamela Cornell

"Look." Phyllis Grosskurth points at the stark, dismembered tree beside the house next door. On that tree — what's left of it — is a big-built woman in housedress, apron, and plaid felt slippers. She stands on a branch stump, 25 feet up, and saws at the trunk. A two-foot log thuds to the ground. The woman re-positions herself then starts sawing at the next two feet of trunk.

"She's been at it for a week now," Grosskurth says, "though why, I can't imagine. That was a beautiful tree. Perfectly healthy."

She tilts her head, at once amused, appalled and intrigued.

The quirkiness of human behaviour fascinates Phyllis Grosskurth. It isn't surprising. The U of T English professor and award-winning biographer has just spent three years exploring a particularly complex and contradictory character: a battler against repressive Victorian attitudes towards sex who was himself impotent thanks to his own puritanical upbringing; a freethinking sex

researcher ashamed of what he called his "germ of a perversion"; a cultured literary critic with a fixation about women urinating.

Forty years after this man's death, the authorized account of his life has finally been written. Phyllis Grosskurth's biography of pioneer British sexologist Havelock Ellis will come out next April. His was the first English-language discussion of sexual aberrations. As such, it laid the foundations for subsequent studies by Kinsey, Masters and Johnson, and Shere Hite.

Moving away from the bizarre view at the window, Grosskurth's face takes on a strained expression. She has found out that morning that she's going into hospital next day for surgery. Cancer. She's actually grateful to be faced with yet another interview. Nothing takes her mind off her anxiety like talking about the extraordinary personality that has absorbed her attention for three years.

She calls Ellis "a biographer's dream". He wrote prolifically, revealing himself to a startling extent; and most of his output remains intact. Besides having 60 books published, he carried on an extensive correspondence with

other influential thinkers of the time, notably Freud, Julian Huxley and Sir Francis Galton.

Then there were the love letters — “some of the greatest in the English language”, says Grosskurth. Documenting his emotions day by day in the most intensely intimate detail, they were written to the women with whom he had close relationships.

As a medical student in London, he was frequently infatuated but too shy to follow up. At 24, he began to pursue free-spirited social activist Olive Shreiner who has become a feminist cult-figure. When she spurned him after a two-year liaison, he married Edith Lees, a bisexual writer who caused him to suffer agonies of jealousy over her amorous associations with women.

Edith suffered, too. In 1897, the first volume of Ellis’s *Studies in the Psychology of Sex* came out in London and obscenity charges were laid because of its taboo subject, homosexuality.

“The court case was horrendous for her,” says Grosskurth. “She felt as if her life were on trial.”

The book was banned in England so subsequent volumes in the seven-part series were published in the United States. Until 1935, British bookstores could only sell them to the medical profession.

Although Ellis was writing about the importance of a close, frank sexual relationship in marriage, he and Edith were growing further and further apart as she became increasingly drawn to women. She died in 1916, after an emotional breakdown.

Birth control advocate Margaret Sanger was another of Ellis’s close associates; as was a woman, now 87, who answered an ad Grosskurth ran in *The Times* of London. But the one with whom he spent his last 20 years was Francoise Lafitte.

She it was who jealously guarded the Ellis letters and papers, selling off bits and pieces to universities when she needed money. When she died in 1976, she left the huge collection to her son, Francois, a professor of social policy at the University of Birmingham.

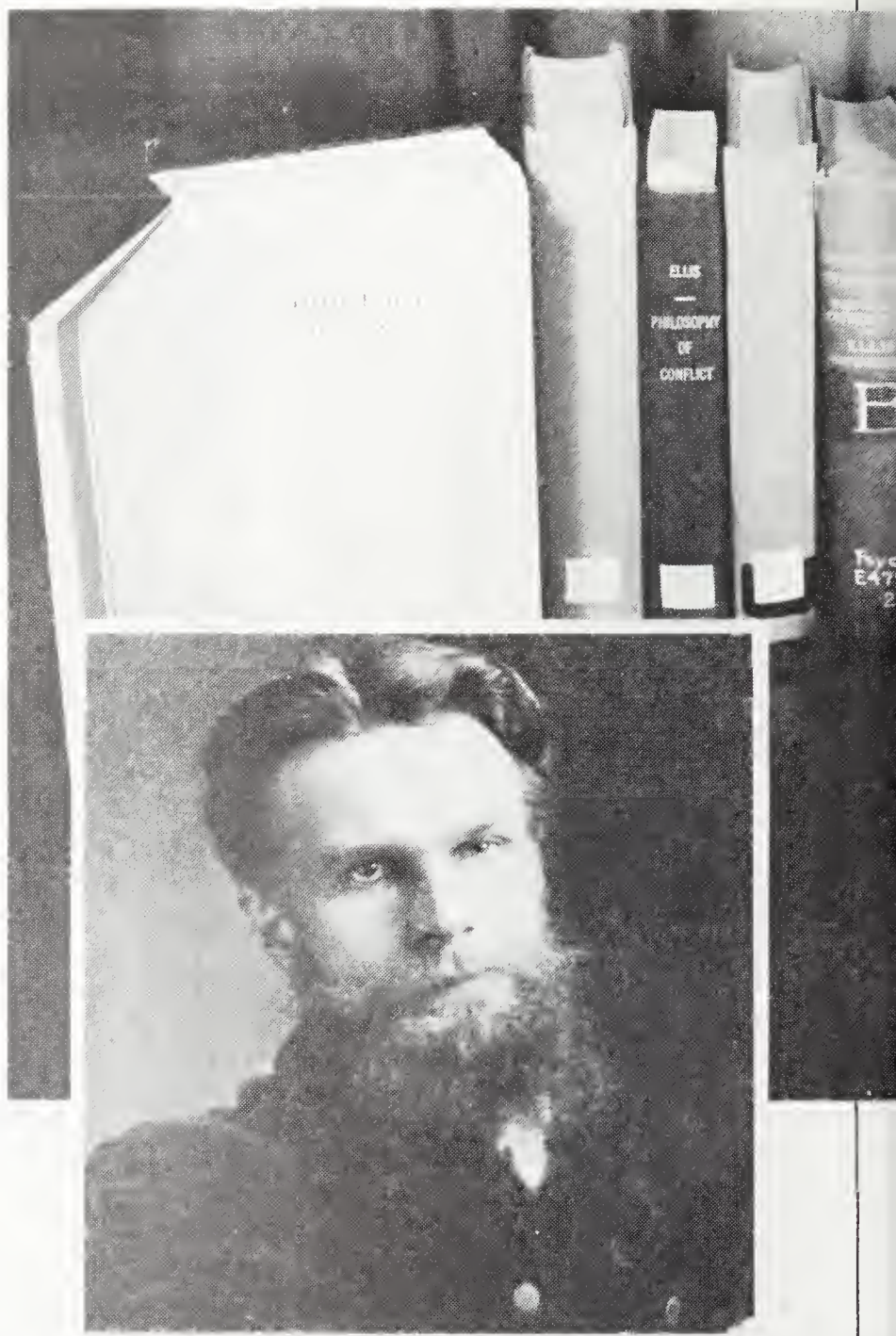
It was his idea to invite Grosskurth to write the official biography of Havelock Ellis. He had been impressed with her study of John Addington Symonds that was based on an unpublished autobiography and thousands of unpublished letters in which the Victorian writer and art critic revealed his previously unsuspected homosexuality.

That book — Grosskurth’s first — won her a Governor-General’s Award in 1965 and was chosen by Philip Toynbee in *The London Observer* as one of the three best of the year. (The other two were Ernest Hemingway’s *A Moveable Feast* and Jean-Paul Sartre’s *Les Mots*.)

“One reason Professor Lafitte chose me is because I’m a professor of English and he felt Ellis’s literary work had been neglected. I make it clear why I think he’s been forgotten.”

How would Havelock Ellis have felt about being assigned a biographer who falls far short of being an admirer? Grosskurth thinks he would have approved of her femininity and analytical mind. He felt there was a strong streak in himself that only a woman could understand, she says.

“But he was a very vain man. He liked women who adored him. I wouldn’t have been at all attracted to him. I can’t even imagine the two of us sitting down and talking. Yet I believe instinctively I was meant to write his biography. I think Lafitte felt this too. When I look back on the intricate



pattern of coincidences that led to the project, I can’t think the whole thing was just chance.”

While sifting through the Lafitte collection, she lived in a little flat attached to the family house and had all her meals with the professor and his wife. Grosskurth’s task was monumental. There were closets, cabinets, chests and cartons full of papers — all unsorted and dusty. A four-month investigation of several American university libraries produced additional quantities of material. She read through a total of about 20,000 letters. Four or five would be of no consequence. Then there would be one from Jung, Adler, or Freud.

During the 10 months she spent in London pounding out the manuscript, Grosskurth lived alone on an elegantly converted coal barge moored out in the River Thames at Chiswick.

“I had to be totally isolated. The biography had to take over my life. Living with family or friends would have been extremely difficult. This sounds selfish but I couldn’t have stood to have other people’s possessions around, cluttering my life. Even my own clothes became a nuisance. It got so I was living out of two suitcases.”

Physically and psychologically the houseboat was ideal. There was plenty of space for the writer’s elaborate filing system; she was within hailing distance of the British



Opposite: Havelock Ellis in 1891

Above Left: Edith Ellis about the time of her marriage

Above Right: Francoise Lafitte

from *The Sage of Sex: A Life of Havelock Ellis*,
Arthur Calder-Marshall, N.Y. Putnam's, 1959

Museum; and she felt close to nature, which was important to her because Ellis had done all his writing in the open air.

Each morning, she would be filled with anticipation as she climbed the houseboat's spiral staircase to her typewriter. She never knew what fresh insights would surface.

"Ellis suffered a great deal and I had to live through that as I wrote about it. The experience enlarged my perception of life. I learned a tremendous amount about human relationships and I discovered that people often have greater strength than they think. There were times when it seemed as though Ellis would be crushed by his emotional burdens. But his intelligence, common sense, and generosity always got him through."

As Ellis's character was laid bare, Grosskurth found herself oscillating between intense dislike and deep admiration. The result, she hopes, is a balanced picture of a complex individual. She's convinced a biography written by friend, wife, or offspring isn't nearly as effective as one written by someone approaching the subject with no preconceptions.

Being designated official biographer gave Grosskurth a monopoly over both published and unpublished Ellis material. However it also meant that everything she wrote had to be vetted by his literary executor.

Francois Lafitte trembled with emotion when Grosskurth showed him documents indicating Ellis had been impotent. He protested that his mother had been a highly-sexed woman. He had obviously revered his mother's lover and was distressed to discover his hero had had feet of clay.

"Fortunately Lafitte is a highly intelligent and perceptive man," says Grosskurth. "The only excision he insisted on was a suggestion I'd made that his mother had been anti-Semitic. He was terribly upset about that."

"As for the question of Ellis's impotence, none of us was in his bedroom. I simply present my findings and the evidence is abundant and overwhelming. My thesis supervisor once told me I should never make a statement unless I was prepared to go to the stake for it so I've said nothing without providing documentary evidence. The readers can make up their own minds."

Phyllis Langstaff Grosskurth was born in Toronto and took her first two degrees in English literature at U of T and at the University of Ottawa. In the early 60s, she moved to England with her husband, a naval officer by whom she had three children. While working on her PhD at the University of London, she came across the unpublished Symonds confession that led to her award-winning biography.

Back in Canada by the mid-60s, she taught English at Carleton before accepting a post at U of T. Meanwhile she was divorced and re-married — this time to theatre personality Mavor Moore, now chairman of the Canada Council. (They've since separated amicably.)

The 70s saw her making waves as an academic activist protesting tuition fee increases and government interference in university affairs.

In England again on sabbatical leave, she was about to embark on a biography of Matthew Arnold when the Ellis plum came her way.

"After the success of my first biography, Mavor thought I'd be too frightened to tackle this one. Certainly I was apprehensive but I was also excited by the challenge. Every time you act with courage, you build up a storehouse."

With characteristic intensity, Grosskurth says writing the Ellis biography changed her life. For the first time in her life, she was alone. Always a gregarious person, she found she loved the solitude.

"I needed that period to gain confidence and strength. And when you're trying to find the truth about someone else, you can't help but reflect on the way you're living your own life. The experience made me far more responsible about the years left to me."

"I became more aware of the infinite variety of human nature — nothing will ever surprise me about anyone again — and I learned to forgive things in myself. My children and Mavor noticed an enormous difference."

Phyllis Grosskurth's biography of Havelock Ellis will be published in London by Allen Lane and in New York by Alfred Knopf, with distribution in Canada by Penguin Books.

Thanks to the telephone, this could be one of the last biographies to be based on a repository of letters. Ellis had always conducted a huge correspondence, and even after the phone had been invented, he fought against having it installed in his house. Though he eventually lost that battle, he stubbornly continued to write to his friends and associates.

"It will be interesting to see how biography develops in the future," says Grosskurth. ■

RESEARCH NEWS

The Institute for Environmental Studies

University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A4

ALICE IN FUNDING LAND: ADVENTURES WITH THE GRANT AGENCIES

At some stage in my academic adolescence, probably when my first manuscript suffered the editorial rejection that was later to become so familiar, I was told by someone, who misguidedly sought to cheer me up, that the problems of writing papers and theses were as nothing compared to the arcane arts required for grant proposals. Now, most of the really important advice one receives in life either arrives too late to be of any use or else one is appraised of it long before there is any opportunity for putting it into practice and so it is well forgotten by the time it could have been of help. For example, enlightenment as to "where babies come from" and problems attendant upon writing grant proposals fall into the latter category in my own case.

Forgotten that was until rumours suggested that Harvey Saxon had left a few crumbs in the provincial coffers for groundlings such as myself to fight over and I became galvanised into submitting an unsolicited proposal to fund a biological monitoring program for heavy metals in shield lakes.

Before the proposal left the University with the GOOD HOUSEKEEPING SEAL OF APPROVAL (IES, SGS, ORA Divisions) the director said some kind words about it but promptly deflated my ego by indicating that in his experience success appeared to be inversely proportional to the merit of the proposal. If the director doesn't understand the arcane arts by now, what chance do...

Although unimpressed by the learned articles I cited from "Nature" and "Science", the chairman of the funding committee called me to say that he had read a piece in "Maclean's" that was so relevant to the substance of my work that he had, on his own initiative, made photocopies for inclusion with the proposal when it came up for review! As

"Maclean's" is not covered by "Aquatic Biology Abstracts" (clearly an indefensible omission by the editors) I immediately fixed up a dental appointment - the waiting room is the only reliable source of back issues - in order to consult this article which was obviously so seminal to the future of my research.

It began "How do I love clams? Let me count the ways . . ." and ended "But for Ida Thompson, clambakes are a thing of the past . . ."

Was I beginning to learn the arcane arts? Should I forget "Env. Sci. Technol." and send everything to "Reader's Digest"? Perhaps attempt to raise the public's environmental consciousness with "It pays to increase your word power: eutrophication . . . heavy metals . . . monitoring . . .?"

The American Feds obviously take "Maclean's" because shortly afterwards I received an invitation for solicited proposals and duly sent off a copy of my magnum opus. The reply advised that if my "preproposal" (sic) passed the initial evaluation I would be asked to send a "formal application". If seventy-odd pages of my purple prose only constitutes a "preproposal" they must be expecting something the size of the Los Angeles telephone directory for the real thing - I pass...

The Canadian Feds were not a lot of comfort either. The procedure for application is as detailed as the service manual for a 747 (what! scissor and paste that typescript once more?) and in the interest of keeping costs down (theirs or mine?) they only want a "minimum" of twelve copies. If I could afford a Xerox bill like that I wouldn't need any funding for the research. Furthermore, applicants were enjoined to avoid all reference to "motherhood" and the use of "buzz" phrases. As one who, in his youth, entertained an abiding horror of motherhood I was intending to keep off the subject anyway. As I also suspect that "motherhood" (whatever that is!) is really only a sort of "buzz phrase" (whatever that is!), hopefully I am on the right lines.

The next paper will be sent to "Time": they seem to have lots of money and are always on the look-out for Canadian Content.

Must also take Harvey Saxon to lunch sometime

Andy Forester

* * * * *

NIBBLING AT THE EDIBLE OIL SPILL

By Pat Ohlendorf



Jacques Berger has bacteria which devour oil, and even protozoa that eat the bacteria. Now who will eat the protozoa?
The answer could be of worldwide importance

By now the story is depressingly familiar: Oil tanker spews millions of gallons of crude oil into offshore waters, killing seabirds and fish, spoiling beaches, bringing economic hardship to areas dependent upon tourists. The euphonious names "Torrey Canyon", "Amoco Cadiz" and most recently "Kurdistan" have a deadly ring.

Cleaning up massive oil spills is back-breaking and discouraging work. Despite international volunteer efforts and the millions of dollars spent in attacking each major spill, most of the oil is irretrievable. And — if this weren't bad enough — the dramatic tanker accidents reported by the popular press account for only three percent of the total yearly oceanic oil pollution. In addition, many ecologists believe more oil is spilled on land than in water.

But oil is a natural substance, so isn't it just a matter of time before it disappears? It's biodegradable, right?

Wrong. Thanks to microbiologists who have been working on this problem for almost 20 years, we now know that bacteria do not decompose oil, but only partly degrade it. Out of the thousands of strains of bacteria scientists have identified, between 30 and 40 are capable of feeding on oil as long as essential nutrients are present.

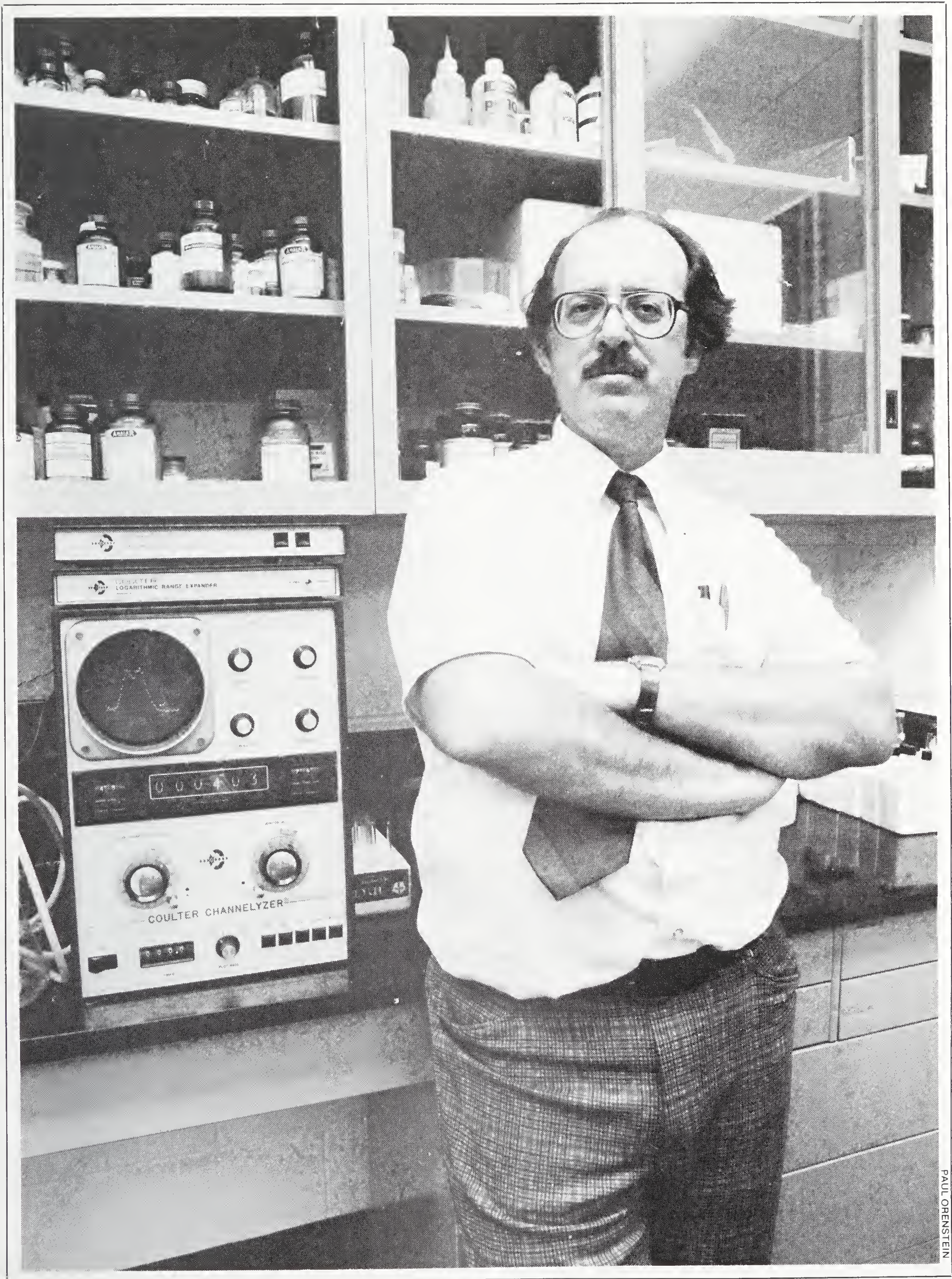
It works like this: Attracted to the oil, these naturally occurring bacteria produce an emulsifier which breaks the oil up into ultramicroscopic droplets. (The emulsifier, more efficient than any chemical dispersant manufactured today, is being analyzed by industrial microbiologists who hope to extract it and use it commercially.) Next the bacteria encapsulate the tiny droplets of oil within their bodies and metabolize or further break down the lighter and simpler hydrocarbon molecules. During this process, the rate of

which depends on temperature, the type and concentration of the oil, and characteristics of the bacteria themselves, the bacteria release carbon dioxide and foul-smelling gases and use up quantities of oxygen. The droplets of oil inside the bacteria have now become microscopic balls of tar. Most of this tar sinks to the bottom when the bacteria die. Whether some other agent then decomposes it into harmless carbon dioxide and water is still an open question. The tar may be accumulating on the bottoms of our oceans and lakes, and could eventually choke off aquatic plant life.

Bacteria are near the base of the food chain. As they eat dead organic matter and in some cases oil, they in turn are eaten. Or *are* they? Do the protozoa (single-celled animals which feed on bacteria) shun the oil-degrading strains? Does the oil in the water and/or the sludge droplets in the bacterial cells kill the protozoa? Or do the protozoa eat the oil-degrading bacteria, retain the tar and pass it on up the food chain like mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)?

There are no answers yet to these questions in the scientific literature. This is one reason why the work of Professor Jacques Berger of U of T's Department of Zoology is exciting. He may be the only scientist in the world investigating the effects of oil pollution on ciliate protozoa. The importance of his research cannot be overestimated for though we may not think about these small beasts very often their health is vital to the continuation of life as we know it.

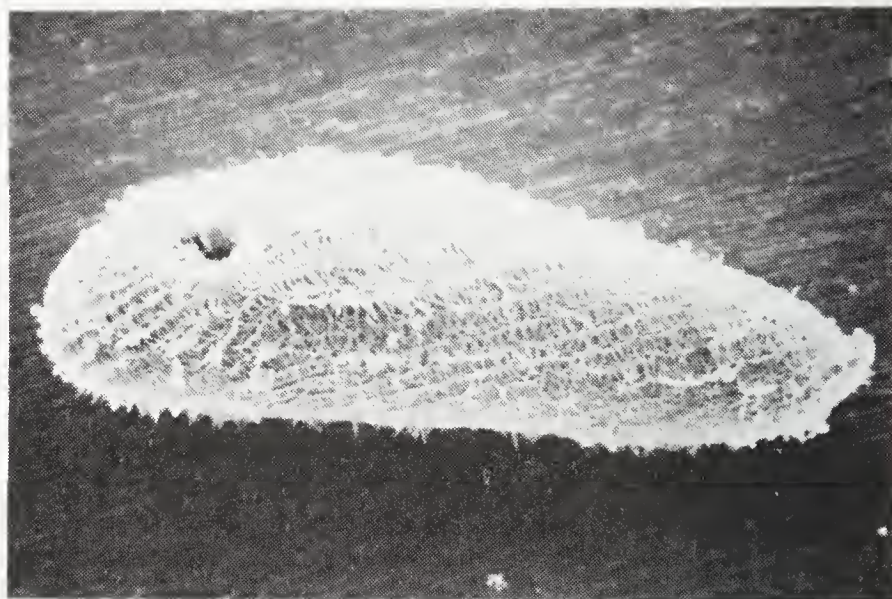
"Ciliate protozoa are major components, at the microscopic level, of all ecological systems — terrestrial and aquatic, both marine and fresh water," Berger explains. "They are major consumers of microscopic algae,



PAUL ORENSTEIN

"The oil slick was gone but the water was covered with bacterial scum and smelled like a sewer."

Feeding stage of freshwater ciliate protozoan which devours bacteria



phytoplankton, and most importantly, bacteria; they are major food sources for higher organisms. Just because you don't see them doesn't mean they aren't there. There are probably more tons of ciliates in the earth's biosphere than there are tons of trees."

Berger approaches his first practical research project with enthusiasm and the knowledge acquired from 20 years of pure scientific research as a protozoologist. The son of Swiss immigrants, he earned his bachelor's degree at Penn State and his master's and PhD at the University of Illinois, writing his doctoral thesis in 1964 on the biology of ciliates in sea urchins. He joined the Department of Zoology at U of T in 1965. Berger is also cross-appointed to the Royal Ontario Museum as a research associate, is a senior fellow of Massey College and an affiliate member of the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology.

Among protozoologists, Jacques Berger is a fairly rare breed, as he works with free-living protozoa rather than with the more "popular" parasitic species which cause diseases like malaria, African sleeping sickness and amoebic dysentery. His research theme has been the relationship between ciliate protozoa and their main food source, bacteria. William Taylor, a former doctoral student now teaching at the University of Waterloo, was associated with Berger for several years conducting the basic laboratory research on freshwater Ontario ciliates and bacteria.

The larger context of his subject forms Berger's work: "If we understand how these unicellular organisms eat bacteria — both very common in marine and fresh waters — then we are in a better position to understand how energy flows through the ecosystem, how substances move through the web of life."

Berger's interest in the practical applications of his work was sparked in the summer of 1976 when he was called in to solve a problem in a northern Ontario marina. Early that summer a large quantity of gasoline had been spilled in the harbour. Residents and cottagers complained that the marina smelled like a refinery, so when the marina owner was approached by a man who promised to clean up the oil slick with special oil-eating bacteria, the owner agreed. "When I saw the marina the oil slick was gone but the water was covered with bacterial scum and smelled like a sewer." Berger did what any intelligent observer would have done. He told the marina owner to chop up the scum and aerate the water with outboard motors. And when he left the marina, Berger took with him a sample of the water.

Back in his laboratory, observing drops of the sample

under the microscope, Berger was puzzled to find *no* ciliate protozoa in the sample. Normally, ciliates are abundant in ponds, lakes, rivers, in soil (living in the droplets of water between soil grains), in salt water and even in chronically polluted harbours and marinas. What had happened to the ciliates?

A few months later, Berger was able to obtain a culture of oil-degrading bacteria and he followed up his marina observation with a simple "cookbook" experiment. He fed the bacteria to *Tetrahymena pyriformis*, a common, pear-shaped ciliate protozoan. "The *Tetrahymena* didn't reproduce well. Their growth was stunted and suppressed and eventually the culture died. Like the marina observation, I mentally filed that experiment away. I didn't go on with this research at that time partly because I assumed other protozoologists were pursuing it. [They weren't.] But the main reason I didn't follow it up was that my operating grant did not provide funds for mission-oriented research."

When the National Research Council of Canada announced a \$4.5 million fund for strategic grants in areas of national concern, Berger jumped at the chance. His application for "Growth studies on ciliate protozoa fed on oil-degrading bacteria" was accepted, and in November 1978 he was awarded an individual grant of \$20,000 per year for three years. Berger now has a research associate, Andrew Rogerson, PhD in protozoology, University of Stirling, Scotland, and one laboratory set up to work exclusively on the oil research.

Professor Donald McKay of chemical engineering provided the petroleum for the experiments and will be collaborating with Berger and Rogerson on planned tests with chemical dispersants.

When I visited Berger's lab in late June, the real work was just beginning. The initial technical problems of equipment, temperature control and culture conditions had been solved and the first 20 flasks containing inorganic pond water extract, Alberta crude oil, bacteria and ciliates were jiggling on their aeration tray in the temperature-control room.

"During the first year of our project the experiments are very simple," explains Berger. "Either the ciliates grow in the presence of the oil and bacteria, or they don't. And if they grow, how rapidly do they grow?" Twenty native ciliates — half taken from Ontario fresh waters, the other half from salt water and from land near refineries — will be observed in the presence of 18 oil-degrading bacteria and

Berger wants to discover the total picture of oil pollution at the microscopic level: salt water, fresh water and soil.

Resting stage of protozoan: but will fish and microcrustaceans eat it?

two oil-degrading yeasts. That means 400 flasks and 400 ciliate growth charts.

"We use a solution of 1ml crude oil to 50 ml pond extract which is a much higher concentration of petroleum than much of the literature on bacterial oil cultures," says Rogerson. He prepares a slide from a flask containing a most unappealing mixture: a preliminary experiment with *Colpidium* (a common freshwater ciliate), bacteria and oil.

Under the microscope, among shiny droplets of oil and hundreds of tiny, white, rod-shaped bacteria, is a bustling crowd of ciliate protozoa. The colpidia are swimming around dizzily, apparently perfectly happy.

"They've been in there for three weeks," Berger says, beaming as he registers my look of astonishment. "We never would have expected this from our initial observations. We're very curious to see what the rest of the cultures will look like after the same length of time."

To a great extent, of course, the future directions of the project depend upon data gathered in the first year. In the second year, Berger plans to study the effects of commercial chemical dispersants upon the ciliates, to mass-culture any ciliates which may turn out to be efficient consumers of oil-degrading organisms, to study the common soil amoeba, *Naegleria gruberi* (ready in culture), which performs the same function in relation to the bacteria in soil as the ciliates in water, and to observe ciliates with other oil-degrading food sources (more yeasts, a species of colourless alga, and a filamentous fungus).

In the third year Berger will go out into the field to confirm whether the ciliates behave in nature as they do in the laboratory. And if it turns out that some ciliates retain the droplets of tar ingested with the bacteria, Berger will observe two ciliate-eaters — rotifers and microcrustaceans — in the presence of oil-containing ciliates, to determine whether the hydrocarbons move up the food chain. Berger's three-year aim is no less than "to discover the total picture of oil pollution at the microscopic level: salt water, fresh water and soil". He's off to a very promising start.

One of the most controversial topics in oil spill technology today is the "seeding" of foreign oil-degrading bacteria in slicks. Except for occasional snafus like the marina Berger investigated, bacterial seeding is conducted by trained microbiologists in carefully controlled tank experiments. The literature abounds with cautionary advice. Professor Rita Colwell, a prominent microbiologist at the University of Maryland, writes: "Seeding must be undertaken only under certain circumstances and always with precaution because of potential environmental impact . . . The most serious danger appears to be the introduction of new bacterial species which can produce such effects on the natural populations as fish kills or loss of other biota caused



by the newly introduced bacteria." Berger puts it more succinctly: "The single question should be, 'Is it *worth* applying bacteria?' Will the new bacteria enhance the oil-degradation or will they create a bacterial problem?"

However, with the US patent issued in 1978 to General Electric for a "novel organism" that degrades oil, seeding is closer to becoming a reality. What possible reason would General Electric have for patenting a beast unless they intended to use it commercially?

"A patent on a living organism is absolutely unprecedented," Berger says. "I feel it violates the aims of scientific research. How would you like to hold the patent rights on Aberdeen Angus? On hybrid wheat?" The implications are staggering; scientists could conceivably apply for patents on speculation.

Berger suspects that the GE organism is a mutant strain of bacteria, possibly a recombinant-DNA strain (an oil-degrading bacteria with some implanted foreign genetic material to render it more efficient). "It can't be a totally 'novel' organism. They would have created life on earth. That's impossible."

Though he opposes the patent in principle and is wary of bacterial seeding, Berger is also a realist. He has written to General Electric to request a culture of the patented organism. "There is no way I can prevent industry from developing a commercially feasible bacterial degrader. If I can aid their process by identifying those ciliates that can consume these bacteria without ill effects, then I've helped. If by some remote chance my research were to come up with 'nothing in fresh water or salt water that I've tested will consume these bacteria', then GE would have to seriously reconsider the idea of seeding. Of course that result wouldn't necessarily mean that *other things* couldn't consume the bacteria — rotifers, for example. Remember, I'm just one small cog in all this, and furthermore, my work has to be verified by other laboratories."

To hear this big, affable scientist refer to himself as a "small cog" makes one smile. But I see what he means.

On the way to the elevator, Berger mentions he has a full afternoon ahead. Having just come from his laboratory, I nod understandingly. "I'm analyzing scores at the Canadian Open this week," he says with a grin. "I forgot to tell you I'm a golf nut." ■

Solution to
The Graduate
Test No. 2
The Graduate
Test No. 3 is
on page 27



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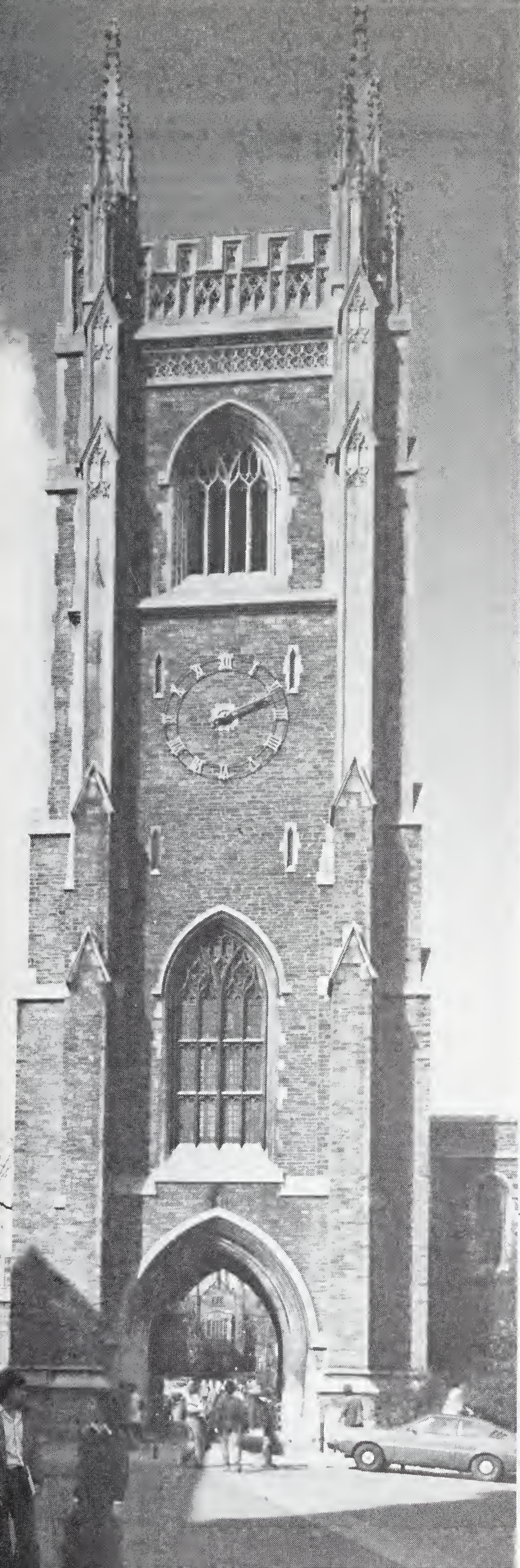
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CHANGING COURSE AND DESTINATION

Committees, we're told, never accomplish anything save the misdesign of horses; however, on campus this past year four committees have proven this adage wrong. Chairmen Shepherd, Etkin, Kelly and Marshall wrestled with, respectively, the problems of admission tests, methods of predicting success in first year engineering, structure in the arts and science curriculum, and counselling. Their recommendations will mean that a different sort of student will soon tread the turf at U of T.

The popularity of admission tests for university rose and fell about as often as women's hemlines over the past 15 years. Prior to 1963 admission to university was determined solely on the ordeal called "departmentals" — exams set by the Department of Education and written in June by every grade 13 student in the province. Those of us who survived this rite of passage do not recall it with fondness, as it was at best a test of stamina and, at worst, a nightmare. But departmentals were a mixed blessing, as with their abolition in 1968 admissions criteria descended into chaos. More and more responsibility for standards was delegated to

individual schools and, ultimately, to individual teachers. A new word was coined in the early 70s, as grade 13 marks became less and less reliable — gradeflation. And schools gained reputations as either "hard" or "soft", with students complaining that admission to university was often granted to weak students from "soft" schools who had managed to attain higher marks than strong students from "hard" schools. Some students solved the problem by transferring from "hard" to "soft" schools for the grade 13 year in order to improve their chances for admission.

Inevitably, the problem crept into universities, as professors discovered that their purportedly well-qualified students were, in ever increasing numbers, illiterate and innumerate.

The solution? "We assume that a return to anything like the grade 13 departmentals is not a practical possibility," stated the Committee on Admissions Criteria for arts and science under the chairmanship of classics professor Ronald Shepherd. "Tests in a limited number of subjects seem to be the only feasible alternative."

The report endorsed proposals in a



working paper prepared for the education ministries for achievement tests in English, French and mathematics and recommended tests in other subjects so that candidates could present test scores. However, the tests should be "genuine tests of achievement rather than standard aptitude tests, and . . . not include a substantial component of multiple-choice or true/false questions" the committee noted.

"We should thus get a better picture of a candidate's performance in relation to other students across the province *before* admission; this, we think, would be more valuable than the provision of diagnostic tests after admission."

However, Shepherd's committee wanted to hedge its bets. Achievement test scores should not be the sole criterion for admission — marks were important too. "We cannot say precisely what would be the right weighting of the test scores against grade 13 marks but clearly if they are to have any effect their weight must not be too slight [e.g. not less than 20 percent or more than 33 1/3 percent]. On the other hand, we think it proper that the grade 13 marks should remain the most important criterion for admission."

This was reasonable, Governing Council decided, and approved Shepherd's recommendation designed "to revive the practice of



indicating the subjects approved for admission", with subjects divided into five groups: English, languages other than English, mathematics, sciences, other humanities and social sciences. Of six credits required for admission, from 1981 at least one must be in English; from 1982 the additional credits must cover at least two of the other groups and include at least one either in languages other than English or in mathematics.

"Admissions decisions have to be made in a very short space of time," Shepherd concluded. "College registrars have had in recent years about one week to consider candidates from grade 13 (well over 1,000 in the larger colleges) for their first choice of college, and *one day* for candidates who have not obtained their first choice of college. Such time-pressure is not conducive to well-reasoned decisions. . ."

Perhaps better-reasoned decisions will result from adoption and execution of Shepherd's recommendations.

Bernard Etkin, then dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, devised his own method for slaying the dragon of gradeflation. Last year his faculty carried out a study of 189 Ontario high schools whose graduates entered engineering in 1977 and discovered a wide variation in grading practices among those schools.

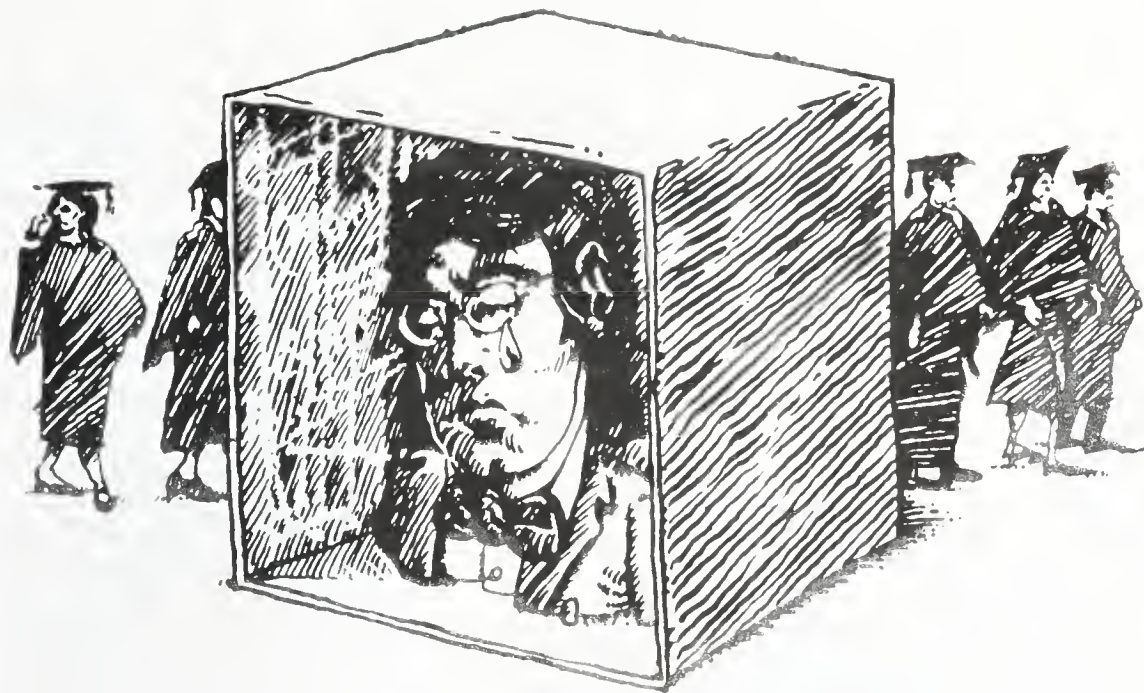
"A student with a lower grade from one school might be more qualified for our engineering program than a student with a higher grade from another school, and yet not be admitted," Etkin said.

To solve the problem, Etkin devised a method of adjusting the high school graduate's grades to a predicted first term engineering course grade. The adjustment is based on the average mark change between high school and first term university experienced by students in the study. It also takes into account how previous students from a graduate's high school have fared in their first term university marks compared with their high school marks.

The success of this method in correctly predicting how students actually fare in first term work has been modest so far, says Etkin.

"There are always the variables of a student's maturity, motivation and other events in his life that determine whether he passes or fails.

"Our success was significant enough, however, to ascertain that we are being fair to students and giving them a better chance of getting



into our program if they are really deserving. Students with unduly inflated high school marks who really have little chance of succeeding in our program are not admitted."

An end to "cafeteria-style education" and a return to collegiate life was proposed by Father John Kelly of St. Michael's College and his committee. Mandated to examine the undergraduate program in arts and science, the committee found itself tackling the New Programme.

The Old Programme, in force between 1945 and 1968, was an academic straitjacket, Kelly pointed out in his report, and under its influence the curriculum displayed "a tendency toward ossification". Students were admitted to either honour or general courses and were taught separately. Whereas honours students could become generalists (by not completing their fourth year), generalists could not become honours students without penalty (a "make-up" year after graduation).

In an attempt to "loosen up" the curriculum, and end the invidious treatment accorded to generalists, the New Programme was devised. It came into effect in 1968, placed a greater emphasis on "general education" and abolished the differences between programs. In first year there were to be *no* named or prescribed courses of study, the New Programme stated, and no student could take more than two courses in any subject. Beginning in a student's second year, he *might* identify himself as a specialist. Final examinations were to be optional in all years save the first.

Widely criticized as an example of "knee-jerk liberal academic politics", the New Programme did not prove to be the panacea many had hoped it would. Instead, it produced new

controversies and new dissatisfactions. In 1972 the New Programme was reviewed, as countless students and administrators complained of "the loss of 'sense of comradeship', and the pedagogical disadvantages when classes contained students of widely different 'backgrounds'". Attempts were made to alleviate some of the problems caused by the New Programme but those associated with mixed-ability classes remained.

Staff and students settled down with a modified version of the New Programme, but unease continued. Few students had any identification with other groups of students, with departments, or with colleges, as they did in the days of the Old Programme.

In the United States, in 1977-78, both Berkeley and Harvard returned to a more structured curriculum. Erindale College developed the New New Programme, complete with distribution requirements and compulsory minor or specialist programs. All was not well on the St. George campus either. Comments Kelly: "Dean Kruger believed that the faculty should ensure that students were educated both broadly and deeply; he did not believe that unaided student choice could always be trusted to produce either breadth or depth. There were signs that some graduands felt that they had spent four years at university without really mastering anything.

"Confronting a vast array of choices and told to do what they like, students are bound to see the University in a consumerist light . . . Faculty members, on the other hand, may readily turn into hucksters, fighting for students in classes and departments. We believe that in some departments this has already happened since the New Programme was adopted."

The solution? A return to structure

and an identification of students with their colleges. Still under discussion, the Kelly report proposed that departments and/or colleges offer specialist courses (at least nine and not more than 14 courses in a four-year degree); combined specialist programs (at least 14 and not more than 16 courses in a four-year degree)



jointly designed by two or more departments and/or colleges; major programs (at least five and not more than seven courses); and minor programs (three courses).

Another victim of the New Programme, many academics felt, was counselling. Left to their own devices students floundered and committee attention was turned to this problem early in 1977.

"Everyone has heard of widespread loneliness, confusion, desperation and despair among students in great universities," R.H. Marshall, Slavic studies professor and chairman of the committee noted. "We generally accept this with philosophical equanimity, as we accept reports of starvation in Bangladesh. Those of us who actually meet these students discover, like persons who visit Bangladesh, a sense of urgency, of personal responsibility, and in my own case, of guilt. Many students clearly need an official friend with some clue to the Byzantine complexity of the University, a source of general advice and information, better informed and less emotionally involved than parents or peer-group, and able still to convey some feeling of a personal concern and perhaps some idea of the

nature of the intellectual life."

The need for counselling could no longer be ignored, the committee concluded, and suggested that counselling begin not when the student has arrived at university, but while he is still in high school. There should be extensive contacts between departments of the Faculty of Arts and Science and subject teachers in high schools, the committee recommended; the faculty should hold orientation workshops for high school guidance counsellors and should provide more effective information for use in pre-admission counselling. As well, participation of faculty members in high school liaison programs should be encouraged, it urged. Counselling should continue throughout a student's university years, under the aegis of departments or colleges. Once these recommendations are accepted by the Faculty of Arts and Science, the committee anticipates that they will result in a better introduction to university life for students, end the "we-they" polarization that exists between staff and students and minimize student anxiety.

Whoever said that committees couldn't accomplish anything? ■

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THE GRADUATE TEST NO.3

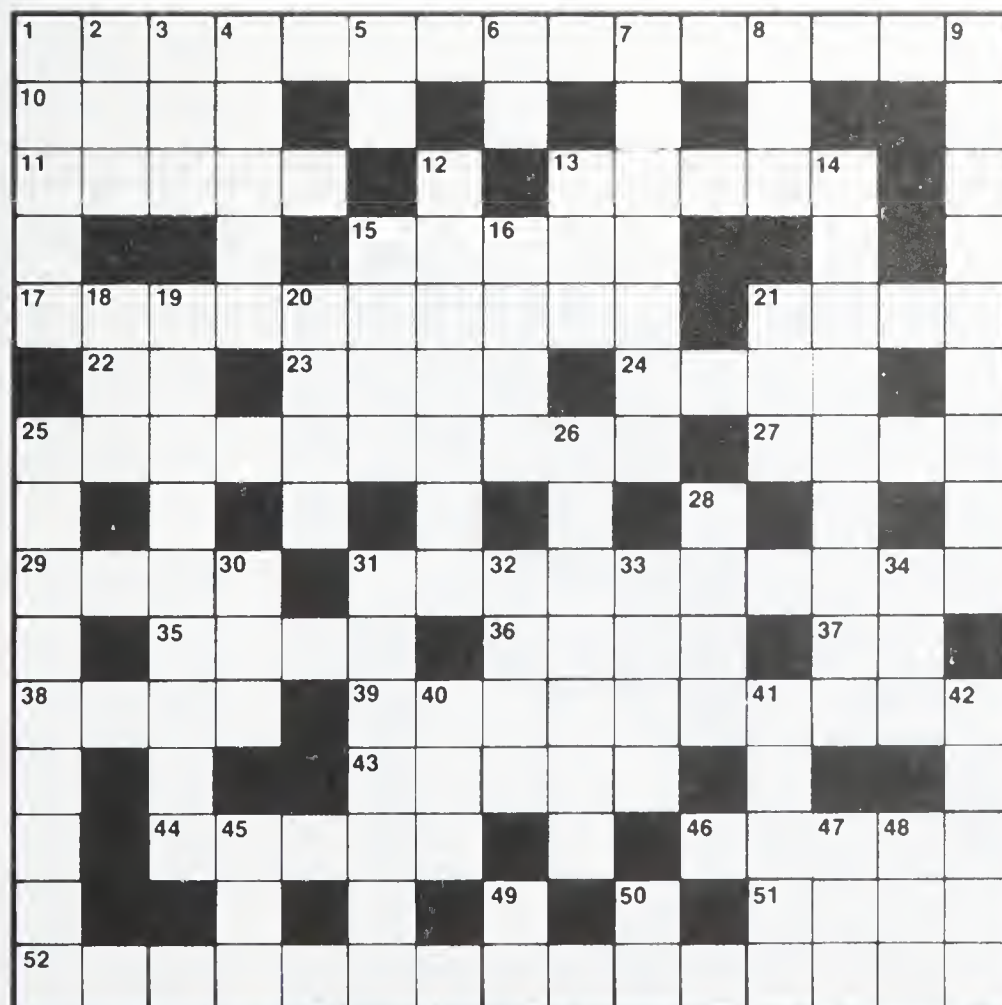
On October 12, we drew the winner from the 154 correct entries in The Graduate Test No. 2. A copy of J. Russell Harper's *Krieghoff* has been sent to June and Fred Goltz of Bala. (The solution is on page 22.)

The University of Toronto Press has again generously provided a choice as prize for The Graduate Test No. 3: either *The Mammals of Canada*, A.W.F. Banfield, an illustrated guide to 196 species; or Vol. IV (1771-1800) of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, affecting most of the biographies are the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution.

The winner will be drawn December 14. Address entries to The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1. And please do not forget to include your name and address.

ACROSS

1. Why the old pug wins, and what happens when he loses (2,5,3,5)
10. Margarine is nothing to the lion (4)
11. When 18-down and 34-down are here, can this be far behind? (5)
13. This up to raise the 29-ac. of this (5)
15. To get the boozier out, you have to persist (5)
17. Tame clues? A mixed up way to do it (10)
21. Feeling around for fate (4)
22. Indian mystic invokes distinguished Briton (2)
23. The old pro's adversary (4)
24. It's great! It's swell! Pull it out! (4)
25. Yearnings mixed up after a cry? What a solemn fellow! (10)
27. With a Scots lord after it, the ring could knock you out (4)
29. See 13-ac. (4)
31. Away with fashion, I am myself in Québec (10)
35. Money gets around in Sudbury (4)
36. Mix and eat, or wear as is (4)
37. Makes furniture famous (2)
38. Go slowly, the quiet fifty have taken too much (4)
39. The way they went in World War I (4,3,3)
43. This tone pulls iron (5)
44. Greetings from sine waves, that's what keeps us together (5)
46. Hits it up over the ceiling (5)
51. Retreat from your outer defences (4)



52. See the gay pig trot on! Can he be this? (5,2,3,5)

DOWN

1. Why are we in the tiller? We live here (5)
2. What our elders had (3)
3. Thanked less than a sheep's guest (3)
4. Christmas carols? (5)
5. 8-down is nothing to this (2)
6. After this, mother buzzard goes on the war path (2)
7. When a reporter quits and writes a novel, does he do this to himself? (7)
8. Debtors do this in the shower (3)
9. Erupting? See me throw a the island pieces back (9)
12. After a pass, B.C. poets are playful (7)
13. Add 45-down, make a suitable game of it (3)
14. Point hard, that might do it (4,1,4)
15. Containers for mixed nuts (4)
16. Put this to what you want to 30-down (4)
- 18,34. One here, one there on the farm (3,3)
19. When the graduate ate his notes, he got big ideas (9)
20. Where shall we take it? Back to the king (4)
21. The best note with gin (3)
25. Denude a fish for youth (9)
26. After a space, rearrange the music and play some more (7)
28. If this woman had less, she would stop at nothing (4)
30. See 16-down (3)
31. What's 32-down most is likely this (7)
32. Pucks and cakes and murderers (4)
33. Feel them and liven up (4)
34. See 18-down
40. If you never took one, you're probably not religious (3)
41. Put a part back near the gorge (5)
42. Worn in vaudeville, eaten in Cornwall (5)
45. Where to stay in the north (3)
47. Not 23-ac. (3)
48. Half deploring, wholly royal (3)
49. Where's that third person? Here's this and 50-down, but where is she? (2)
50. See 49-down (2)

Francis Sparshott is Professor of Philosophy, Victoria College. ■

CLASSES OF 8T3: BRIGHT AND BIG

The future has never seemed more imminent than this autumn on campus as sweat-shirts and jackets appear emblazoned with the legend 8T3. . . There are as many students as ever as U of T met its target enrolment for 1979-80. This year's crew are a good looking bunch in the signature outfit, neat jeans. Or maybe it's just that they seem so fit. Statistically speaking, they're brighter. Competition for admissions increased in most divisions and admission marks required in arts and science, for example, were upped from last year's 70 percent to 72 percent. And bright eyed. Campus organizations report unprecedented interest in student elections and other undergrad activities. So much for last year's Cassandras. It looks like it's going to be a very good year. . . Psychology 100 has moved to Convocation Hall with a huge class of 800 students. Professor J.B. Gilmore has the largest student body taken on by one professor since the war veterans flooded the university 30 years ago. This time round, the root cause is touted as cost cutting. The most popular course in the university had 12 sections last year with about 100 students in each. This year's 1,700 registrants will be taught in three separate weekly sessions. Whatever you think of the mammoth class, and

J.B. Gilmore
lectures
Psychology 800

opinions vary, it does highlight the puzzle of student course preferences which cluster around a handful of subjects, among them, Introduction to Psychology . . . every year, the question of declining educational standards rears its head. Former president Professor Claude Bissell points out that in 1848 prospective students had to have read the *Iliad*, Xenophon, Lucian and Virgil. Perhaps educational requirements do not decline so much as change.

There has been a run on alumni memberships in the new athletic complex — more than 1,000 new ones came in during the summer before the new Warren Stevens Building even opened. And no wonder. For \$150 annually, an alumnus gains access to three swimming pools, 12 squash courts, four tennis/basketball courts, a 200-metre track, exercise and weight training rooms, golf range, fencing salle. You join by phoning Hart House and the annual fee also entitles you to the use of the social and athletic facilities of that house, including the dining room and bar. The fee is reduced for first year alumni. . . The University also hopes alumni will become interested in attending more Blues sports events. The All-Event Blues Card is a first

step in this direction, aimed at restoring attendance to the 50s level when as many people attended Varsity football as attended Argos' games . . . Varsity football has to be better.

Now, here's a deal. Under a new alumni travel plan, alums can get a five percent reduction on any published package tour offered by any agency. All you have to do is join the Sunflower Club, the name of the new alumni travel program, at no charge and book through Sunflower. As well, Sunflower Club will have its own package tours. Brochures on these went out this fall detailing holidays in Tobago, trips to China and Romania and to India and Nepal. Prices appear competitively low. The new travel program is sponsored by UTAA and is open to U of T and University of Western Ontario alumni only. Inquiries should be addressed to Sunflower Club Ltd., P.O. Box 1036, Adelaide St. station, Toronto.

There is employment after graduation. A Statistics Canada survey of almost 30,000 1976 university and college graduates has found that 83.5 percent were employed two years after graduation. Just as we always suspected, the survey showed that salaries increased with years of education with the exception of the doctoral degree for which compensation is not in proportion to the years of study. Women, in every category, still experience greater difficulty obtaining employment. Baby may have come a long way but she still has a way to go.

After King Tut, what? For those who are not yet sated on things Egyptian, University College will hold a three-day symposium January 22-25 on Egypt and its influence on Western civilisation. The wide ranging theme will touch on such topics as British foreign policy and the Suez canal, Jung's Egyptian symbols, Egyptian themes and settings in literature from *Antony and Cleopatra* to the Alexandria Quartet. Alumni are invited to attend. Program available from the U.C. Alumni office . . . Vic



DAVID LLOYD

Alumni have also contracted Egyptomania and are planning a trip to Egypt in March. They are, as well, promoting a novel Christmas gift idea — a series ticket to their Mind and Matter lecture series. And why not? For \$25 you get five lectures in any of five courses conducted evenings in March and April. Courses this year include Nations in the News, contemporary Can. Lit., Quebec beyond politics and . . . you guessed it, Egypt, past and present. For details on Vic's program, call the Vic Alumni office, 978-3813.

Science buffs please note that the lecture by Nobel prize winner Dr. James Watson is now slated for February 26 in the Medical Sciences auditorium at 7.30 p.m. This is one of a series given by prominent visiting lecturers sponsored by the School of Grad Studies alumni. The Watson lecture is open, free on a rush seat basis and we think it only fair to warn you that the Med Sci auditorium seats 650.

NOMINATIONS FOR CHANCELLOR

On behalf of the College of Electors, the chairman, Douglas Thomas, has issued a call for nominations for the position of Chancellor at the University of Toronto for a term of office commencing July 1, 1980 and ending June 30, 1983.

The present Chancellor, Dr. A.B.B. Moore, is eligible for re-election.

The Chancellor of the University is an *ex-officio* member of the Governing Council, an *ex-officio* voting member of all standing committees of the Council, and the

Honorary President of the University of Toronto Alumni Association. The Chancellor is Chairman of Convocation and confers all degrees.

The University of Toronto Act, 1971, as amended by 1978, Chapter 88, stipulates that the Chancellor must be a Canadian citizen.

Necessary nomination forms and information may be obtained from the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, M5S 1A1. Nominations should be in the hands of the Secretary by Friday, March 28, 1980.

Surely, one of the nicest memorials to the University students who died in the world wars is the War Memorial Scholarship Fund. It is administered by UTAA and is funded with money left over from building the Soldiers' Tower. The fund provides six \$500 scholarships to first year students with good marks, some need and who are related to a serviceman. This

year's winners are: James Burk Musgrove of Rexdale, Mary Joanne McLean of Cookstown, Keith Erik Kristjanson of Bond Head, J.H.T. Dupras of Scarborough, A.G. Brooks of Verner, and Ann Denise Gallant from Sydney, Nova Scotia.

GOVERNING COUNCIL VACANCIES

Douglas Thomas, chairman of the College of Electors, has issued a call for nominations for three alumni representatives on the University's Governing Council, to serve terms from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1983.

The College of Electors, which numbers approximately 50 and represents constituent associations of the Alumni Association, will elect the three representatives from among those nominated. Deadline for nominations is noon on Friday, February 22, 1980.

A candidate must be an alumnus of the University and must not be a member of the teaching staff or a student in the University; must be willing to attend frequent meetings of the Governing Council and its committees; and must be a Canadian citizen.

The *University of Toronto Act, 1971* as amended by 1978, Chapter 88, defines alumni as "persons who have received degrees or post-secondary diplomas or certificates from the University, or persons who have completed one year of full-time studies, or the equivalent thereof as determined by the Governing Council, towards a degree, diploma or certificate and are no longer registered at the University".

The candidate and his nominators must send the following information to the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1:

1. Candidate's name (maiden name where applicable); year of birth; year of graduation or years of attendance; college, faculty or school; address and telephone number.
2. The signatures of 10 nominators (who must be alumni of the University), supporting the candidate. The nominators must include their names (maiden names); year of graduation, or years of attendance; college, faculty or school; address and telephone number.
3. The candidate's written consent to stand for election, over his signature.
4. A biographical sketch of the candidate, which should include the following information: (1) degrees, diplomas or certificates obtained, from what university, year; (2) past involvement in the University, i.e. student affairs, alumni associations, or other committees, etc.; (3) business or profession; (4) community involvement; (5) place of normal residence; (6) candidates are encouraged to make any statement(s) about their candidacy they deem appropriate; (7) any additional information the candidate may think pertinent.

The three seats up for election (there are five others) are now being held by Joyce Forster, BA, U.C.; Sally Henry, BA, U.C.; John A. Whitten, B.A.Sc., Engineering. All three are eligible for nomination again.

If you live in Atlanta and miss your U of T associations, help is on the way. Horst Helbig, Engineering 7T3 who has just completed his MBA at Harvard and is now working in Atlanta, wants to start an alumni branch in that city. He was one of 15 far flung branch reps who winged it back to campus in late September for a branch conference, dinner with President and Mrs. Ham and a tour

Friday, January 11 — Young Alumni Disco and Pub Night

U of T is going to start a Young Alumni Club. Modelled on the popular YACs at UBC and McGill, U of T's YAC will be a social club for the young and active graduate under 32. First event is a pub night with dancing in the Trinity Buttery, Friday, Jan. 11 at 8 p.m. Activities will include pubs, squash and tennis ladders, ski trips, cycling, backgammon tournaments and the general run of things that appeal to young hearts. There will be no dues but members will pay per event. Centred on campus and open to graduates of other universities who are currently located in Toronto, YAC is designed for those who can't afford the expensive downtown clubs, yet. The organizers are willing to take on extra hands before the premiere event. Anyone willing to help should contact Isabel Jory, Vic 7T8, at 978-8990; David Williams, Trinity 7T7, at 225-5921; or Peter Sahagian, Trinity 7T7, at 690-8884.

of new facilities such as the athletic centre. From Vancouver Island, Dr. Ashton Patterson; from Washington, Paul Cadario; from northern California, Mary Louise Riley; from New York, George Delhomme; representing New England, Shirley Newell; from Windsor, Catherine Whelan; from the Montreal branch, Eric Shields and Ted Snider; from Ottawa, John Crysdale; from Vancouver, Dr. Peter Allen; from southern California, Dr. Phil Muntz; from Calgary, Dr. Ken Glazier; representing Florida, Roy Cadwell; from London, John Henry. Alumni in those centres are perforce members of their local branch alumni.

Back in the 40s when residences were run like terribly proper boarding schools, Dean Marion Ferguson of U.C. used to fine girls 50 cents if they stayed out after midnight on their once-a-week late pass. We don't know if she kept the money in a sugar bowl but every time she had collected \$35 or \$40, she bought a Canadian painting — which was the price of an A.Y. Jackson or Emily Carr, then — and thus started U.C. off on its quite marvellous art collection. The Delta Gamma fraternity, who also had their hey day in the late 40s, but who have closed up their campus house, have pledged \$160,000 towards an art gallery in the college to house the

collection. Judging by its size, there were a lot of rule breakers, no doubt some of them Delta Gammas, in the good ol' days.

Three U of T professors were named to the Order of Canada, this fall. John Polanyi, Department of Chemistry, has been appointed Companion of the Order; Frances Halpenny, general editor of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, has been made Officer of the Order; and Shiu Kong, Faculty of Education, has been made a Member of the Order. And more names in the news . . . Premier Davis appointed three new members to the University's Governing Council: St. Clair Balfour, chairman of the board of Southam Press and head of Varsity Update campaign; Joanne Strong, president of U.C. alumni; and E. Kendall Cork, vice-president and treasurer of Noranda Mines Ltd.

U of T has been using the Toronto General Hospital as a clinical facility for med students since 1853 and all active members of the TGH medical staff hold cross appointments in the University's Faculty of Medicine. So it was only natural to honour the 150th anniversary of the hospital with a special convocation. Honorary degrees were conferred on four men who have given outstanding service in clinical research, teaching and community service: Dr. W.G. Cosbie, Dr. E.H. Botterell, Dr. Bruce Tovee and Thomas J. Bell. Dr. Cosbie, an obstetrician and gynaecologist, was medical director of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation. Dr. Botterell co-founded the department of neurosurgery and became dean of medicine at Queens. Dr. Tovee has been described by colleagues as "the surgeon's surgeon." Thomas Bell, chairman and director of the Abitibi Paper Company, is chairman of the TGH Board of Trustees . . . Associate medical dean Dr. Edward Llewellyn Thomas organized a technical tour of the Med Sci building for the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations during their joint annual meeting in Toronto, which gave many of our far flung med alums a chance to see the facility which replaced the old med building . . . about one-third of our graduate doctors support the University with over \$100,000 a year which goes to faculty projects or to help undergrads. Med students are still expected to take unpaid summer jobs in hospitals or research labs so the bursaries and grants from the Medical Society are needed to help many of them survive those five expensive years of medical school.



Where are they now?

The University attempts to maintain contact with its alumni for a variety of reasons, for example, to ensure that they receive *The Graduate*. However we have lost contact with many of them because we do not have their *current addresses*. If you know the whereabouts (address, city, country, anything) of any of those on the following list, could you please send the information to Alumni Records, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1 or telephone 978-2139. We certainly will appreciate your assistance.

Scarborough College

David Howard Farrar, BSc (75); MSc (S.G.S. 76)
Brian Alexander Gallagher, BA (70); MBA (77)
Marguerite Emily Beaulieu, BA (70)
Ernest Anthony Hajto, BSc (69)

University College

Peter James Dunning, BA (75); MA (S.G.S. 78)
Andrew James Rennie, BA (65)
Brenda Bronia Gale (former surname Silverstein), BA (67)

Donald Jack, BA (30)
Margaret A. Third, BA (63)

Victoria College

Karen Rose Macintosh, BA (62)
Crawford Malcolm Macintyre, BA (65)
Marilyn A. MacLeod (former surname Hughes), BA (60)
Gordon R. Richards, BA (67)
Midori Iwakawa, BA (77)

Trinity College

James Angus Ivory, BA (56)
Elizabeth Helen Thompson (former surname Cameron), BA (59); BSW (61); MSW (62)
Susan E.B. Simonsen (former surname Cochran), BA (48)
Henry B.F. Connacher, BA (43)
F. Margaret Thompson, BA (39)

St. Michael's College

Cecilia Mary Frankhauser (former surname Daigle), BA (70); BEd (F.E.U.T. 71)
Igor Alexander Artuchov, BA (71); MSPL (S.G.S. 73)
Vincent M. Galbraith, BA (68)
Salwa Jean Issa, BA (70); BEd (F.E.U.T. 71)
Marie Madeleine Catherine Simoni (former surname Jamieson), BA (71)

HART HOUSE AT 60: ALUMNI ARE INVITED

This is the Diamond Jubilee year of Hart House and there will be events through the year to commemorate it, sponsored by all the clubs and committees of the House, in addition to designated events such as the 60th Anniversary Committees Dinner and Diamond Jubilee New Year's Eve Ball.

An anniversary is a period for looking back and reviewing past

events but it is also a milestone on a continuing journey through time and therefore a period of looking forward as well.

Where then does the House find itself in the 60th Anniversary Year? It has 46,000 undergraduate members, 2,000 senior and faculty members, over 30 clubs and committees vigorously planning activities that utilize the facilities of the House. The greatest change for the House over the past 10 years occurred in 1972 when women were admitted as full members. Financially the House benefited from the increase in membership and has fared well since.

One unique quality of the House is the loyalty of its senior members. As far as we know there is no other student centre that attracts alumni to its membership to mix with and participate in student events with such enthusiasm. The Graduate Committee has worked with diligence and perceptiveness to bring new activities into the House when there was doubt as to the advisability of launching such programs. The Underwater Club, the Yoga Club, the T'ai Chi Club, the Aikido Club and the flourishing Monday night sports programs all owe their existence to the forethought of the Graduate Committee.

The integration of a recreational athletic program into House events has not been without its trauma. Changing the old "Grad Locker Room" into a locker room for women members has not been without difficulties. The old building always runs afoul of current fire marshal and building codes whenever it tries to convert the 1913 plans to today's needs. But with minor tragedies like the soap dispensers not fitting over the sinks, the terrazzo not matching the original and not being completed by the deadline of Labour Day, there is a place suitable for women members of Hart House to change, shower and store their socks. The men (students and alumni) are housed in the original undergraduate locker room and their small bonus for this year is four hairdryers. The North Wing has been scrubbed, painted and polished and the

available locker accommodation has been rented. The Weight Room is being completely outfitted with the latest in benches, presses and weights, and the athletic program is being expanded to include dance (all kinds), general exercise and scheduled sessions with special emphasis on fitness.

Changes in activities in the South Wing have been many. The old established clubs are still thriving — archery, camera, chess, bridge, revolver, rifle and table tennis. Added in the last 10 years have been crafts, film and flying. The Glee Club has become the Hart House Chorus and has established itself as a leading Canadian choir. The Hart House Singers is an informal group devoted to music of a lighter nature.

The Music Committee continues its fine concerts, the Debates Committee attracts noteworthy honorary visitors, the Library Committee stocks the shelves and entertains authors and poets. The Graduate Committee has expanded its program to include gourmet cooking and an investment group. The many common rooms and sitting rooms are in continual use by students, graduate and university groups for meetings, seminars and conferences. The Great Hall is constantly in demand for formal dinners and the beautiful Gothic setting enhances any gathering. The historical traditions of participatory democracy and leadership are adhered to and Hart House continues to involve upwards of 200 committee members a year and as many as 6,500 members of the University community each day.

Alumni are invited to visit Hart House during the 60th year of operation (September 79 - April 80) to meet with staff and current members of the House. Former committee members might wish to attend current committee meetings and share experiences with them. A trip back to the House may represent a journey through time and may unlock buried recollections.

*Dale McCarthy, M.D.
Secretary, Graduate Committee*



ROBERT LANSDALE

BARTOK TO BIZET TO BOG, MARSH & SWAMP

LECTURES

Royal Canadian Institute.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

"Continuity and Diversity in Arctic Art", Prof. George Swinton, Carleton University.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

"The Death Throes of a Legend", Bill Mason, RCA, National Film Board; joint meeting with Federation of Ontario Naturalists and Toronto Field Naturalists Club.

Saturday, Jan. 19

Part two of lecture program will begin.

Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m.

Information: Secretary, Royal Canadian Institute, 191 College St., Toronto M5T 1P9; (416) 979-2004.

Architecture in the City.

Thursday, Dec. 6

Prof. Anthony Vidler, Princeton

University; lecture in series sponsored by School of Architecture, Toronto Society of Architects and Ontario Association of Architects. 3154 Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-5038.

What's What?

Canadian Science Policy Discussion Series.

Wednesday, Dec. 12

Collaboration with the Third World.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Food and Agriculture.

For each topic, panel of experts will make brief introductory statements, general discussion will follow. Future topics will be concerned with communication and information (February), industrial strategy (March) and health (April). Presented by Club of GNU and Office of Research Administration. Wilson Hall Common Room, New College, 40 Willcocks St. 12 noon to 2 p.m. Information, 978-4257.

Second Annual UC Symposium.

Tuesday, Jan. 22 to Friday, Jan. 25.

Series of lectures by faculty members on various subjects relating to ancient and modern Egypt. University College.

Information, 978-8746 or 978-6926.

Larkin-Stuart Lectures.

Wednesday, Jan. 30 to Friday, Feb. 1.

Prof. Northrop Frye will give series of three lectures on "Creation and Re-Creation". Auditorium, Faculty of Education, 371 Bloor St. West. 8.30 p.m.

Information and free tickets: Office of Convocation, Trinity College; 978-2651.

Watts Memorial Lecture.

January.

Margaret Atwood will give annual lecture at Scarborough College. Date not confirmed at time of going to press. Tickets are free but will be required.

Information, 284-3243.

CONTINUING STUDIES

Milestones by Milestone.

Mondays, Jan. 7 to March 3.

Study of film-maker Lewis Milestone and his career in Canadian film

scholarship. Films to be screened and discussed include "All Quiet on the Western Front" and original version of "The Front Page".

Etudes avancées en français.

Several courses are available in this section, including Séries de conférences/études de la littérature canadienne-française (Tuesdays, Jan. 8 to March 25)

The Play's the Thing: An Introduction to the Festival Season.

Wednesdays, Jan. 16 to April 2.

Development of an awareness of the basic elements of drama using selection of plays from the 1980 Stratford and Shaw festivals.

Toronto — Its History and Growth.

Mondays, Jan. 28 to March 24.

Transition of Toronto from frontier outpost to cosmopolitan metropolis, Toronto's social history and city architecture.

Ancient Egypt.

Tuesdays, Jan. 29 to April 1.

General survey of five aspects: language, history, literature, religion, art and architecture; tour through Egyptian Galleries, ROM.

The Bog, the Marsh, the Swamp.

Tuesdays, Jan. 29 to April 1.

Field trips and study of the formation, physical structure, biological aspects and ecology of bogs, marshes and swamps to aid participants in management and use of wetland habitats.

Information on these and other courses: School of Continuing Studies, 158 St. George St., Toronto M5S 2V8; telephone (416) 978-2400.

CONCERTS

EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING Special Pops Concert.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

U of T Symphony Orchestra, conductor Victor Feldbrill, guest conductor Ben McPeck; program includes works by J. Strauss, Bartok, Bizet and newly arranged Canadian material by Ben McPeck. MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m. Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$1.50.

U of T Concert Band.

Sunday, Dec. 2.



ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

The details given were those available at the time of going to press. However, in case of changes in programs, readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in the listings. If you wish to write, mail should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

Conductor Stephen Chenette. MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m.

Faculty Artists Series.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

Victor Danchenko, Andrew Dawes, Kenneth Perkins and David Zafer will perform Vivaldi's Concerto in B minor for Four Violins. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$2.

Mini Lecture Series.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Milton Babbitt, Princeton University, first American composer to use RCA Mark I electronic music synthesizer in early 50s will present lecture with demonstrations of his music. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Admission \$1, subscribers to New Music Concerts free.

U of T Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

Conductor Victor Feldbrill; program includes Symphony No. 1 by Mahler. MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m. Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$1.50.

U of T Wind Symphony.

Sunday, Jan. 27.

Conductor Christopher Weait; program includes works by Mendelssohn and Weinzwieg. MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m.

Chamber Music of Dennis Patrick and Bruce Pennycook.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m.

Music Alumni Association Benefit Concert.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Roxolana Roslak, soprano, with Stuart Hamilton, pianist; program includes works by Mozart, Debussy and Richard Strauss. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3.

Dvorak Festival.

Series of seven special concerts devoted to music of Czech composer, featuring internationally acclaimed performers; presented by Faculty of Music in co-operation with CBC Radio.

Monday, Dec. 3.

Orford Quartet and Joel Quarrington, double bass.

Sunday, Dec. 9.

Guarneri String Quartet.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Beaux Arts Trio.

Sunday, Jan. 20.

Vaghy Quartet; Paul Doktor, viola; Gisela Depkat, cello.

Sunday, Jan. 27.

Quartet Canada.

Sunday, Feb. 3.

Orford Quartet and Anton Kuerti, piano.

Sunday, Feb. 10.

Varsowia Quartet and Valerie Tryon, piano.

MacMillan Theatre, December and January; Walter Hall, February. All concerts at 8 p.m. Single tickets \$6, students and senior citizens \$3.

Thursday Afternoon Series.

Dec. 6.

The Christmas Story by Carl Orff, directed by Doreen Hall.

Jan. 24.

Student chamber music concert.

Jan. 31.

The Piano Works of Gabriel Fauré, lecture/recital by Jean Paul Sevilla, University of Ottawa.

Walter Hall. 2.10 p.m.

Information on all concerts in Edward Johnson Building available from box office, 978-3744.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Noon-hour Concert Series.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Pierre Gallant, piano and Margot Rydall-Campbell, flute.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Michael Kearns, harpsichord.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Lawrence Weeks and Horace Hinds, trumpets.

Concert Hall. 12.15 to 1.50 p.m.

Twilight Concert Series.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Eugene Kash and Clara Schranz, violins, with others to be announced.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

John Coveart, piano and James MacLean, tenor.

Concert Hall. 5.15 p.m.

Information on all concerts at Conservatory available from publicity office, 978-3771.

HART HOUSE.

Sunday, Dec. 16.

Elmer Iseler Singers with Canadian Brass in program of Christmas music, presented by Music Committee and CBC. Great Hall. 8.30 p.m. Tickets available from hall porter's desk from Dec. 2.

Information, 978-2452.

PLAYS

Hart House Theatre.

Nov. 21 to 24 and Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.

"Last Summer in Chulimsk" by Alexander Vampilov, first North American production of play by young Soviet dramatist described by European critics as most Chekhovian talent to emerge in Russia since the Revolution. Second of three productions in Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama 1980 season at Hart House Theatre.

Feb. 6 to 9 and 13 to 16.

"The Joker of Seville" by Derek Walcott, musical score by Galt MacDermot, modern adaptation of classic Spanish comedy of legend of Don Juan recreated for the New World. Last of three productions for 1980 Hart House season.

Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$2.50.

Information, 978-8668.

Glen Morris Studio Theatre

Dec. 5 to 8 and 12 to 15.

"Box and Cox" and "More Sinned

Soundings: Canada in the 1980s

Recapture the ambience of one of the world's great universities for four days and three nights. Come back to campus during the Victoria Day weekend, May 16-19, 1980. For alumni living outside Metropolitan Toronto, combine this unique intellectual opportunity with a vacation in the heart of Toronto.

Lecturers include Professor Dennis Duffy, Department of English and principal of Innis College; Professor Stefan Dupre, former chairman of the Department of Political Economy; and three others.

Registration fee which covers five lectures, nine meals and various social activities, *without accommodation* is \$100 per person or \$190 per couple. Registration fee including all the above, *plus accommodation* in campus residence is \$145 per person, single occupancy; \$130 per person, shared occupancy; or \$245 per couple, double occupancy.

Although residence is optional, it is recommended in order to derive maximum enjoyment from the program.

For further details, write the Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, or telephone (416) 978-8991. A brochure will be sent on request.

Against Than Sinning", Victorian double bill of J. Maddison Morton's farce and an early Canadian melodrama set in Ireland during days of the Fenians. Second of five productions in Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama 1980 season at Studio Theatre.

Jan. 23 to 26 and Jan. 30 to Feb. 2.
"Much Ado About Nothing", Shakespeare's Sicilian comedy of love, lies, virtue, and the reluctant wooing of Beatrice and Benedick. Third of five productions for 1980 Studio Theatre season. Performances at 8 p.m. Admission \$1.

Information, 978-8668.

Dentantics.

Dec. 6 to 8.
Annual revue, Faculty of Dentistry. Hart House Theatre.
Information, 978-8668.

ROM Theatre.

December.
"The Tale of King Tut" by Andrew Taryan, music by Ricardo Giogi, Pepi Puppet Theatre production based on children's books "The Adventures of Mickey, Taggy, Puppo and Cica", tells of Canadian boy's adventures in ancient Egypt where he has been transported for one day. Every Saturday in December plus Dec. 23 and 26 to 30.

January 19 and 26.

"The Magic in the Forest", new play for children by Pepi Puppet Theatre featuring two timid little rabbits, hunter and his dog and two homeless porcupines.

Performances at 2 and 3.30 p.m. Tickets \$1 at door, plus museum admission.

Information, 978-3690.

EXHIBITIONS

Erindale College Art Gallery

Dec. 4 to 18.

Annual juried show from Visual Arts Mississauga.

Jan. 7 to 31.

Pressure. Exhibition of prints from the Ontario Society of Artists.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Information, 828-5214.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 7.

Remote Sensing and the Landscape. Role and application of remote sensing to landscape analysis and land use planning.

Jan. 3 to 18.

Work-in-Progress: Architecture. Current work by students in Architecture.

Jan. 24 to Feb. 8.

Photographic Show. Photographs by students in Landscape Architecture. Galleries, 230 College St. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday only, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SPORTS

Basketball.

Tuesday, Dec. 4

Men's Blues vs Guelph (exhibition game) 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 7 and Saturday, Dec. 8.

Men's Blues, tournament.

Saturday, Jan. 5 and Sunday, Jan. 6.

Women's Blues, Toronto invitational tournament.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Women's Blues vs Guelph. 7.30 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Women's Blues vs Queen's. 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Men's Blues vs Ryerson. 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 19.

Men's Blues vs Queen's. 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Men's Blues vs York. 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Women's Blues vs York (exhibition game) 6.15 p.m.

All games in Benson Sports Gym.

Hockey.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Blues vs McMaster.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Blues vs Guelph.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Blues vs Ryerson.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Blues vs Western.

Friday, Feb. 1.

Blues vs Laurier.

All games in Varsity Arena at 7 p.m.

Information, including tickets and prices, about these and other sports events: Department of Athletics and Recreation, 978-3437 or 978-4112.

Recreational Instruction Programs.

Athletics and Recreation Department of Erindale College offers instructional programs in cross-country skiing, figure skating, disco dancing, fitness, squash and yoga.

Information, 828-5268.

MISCELLANY

McLaughlin Planetarium.

To Saturday, Dec. 15.

Reflections on the Nile: Astronomy of the Pharaohs. Mysterious cosmos of ancient Egyptians, show narrated by Omar Sharif; complementing exhibition, Treasures of Tutan-khamun.

Thursday, Dec. 20 to Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Christmas Star. Annual show examining some of the theories advanced to explain Gospel account of sky at Christ's birth.

Showtimes: Tuesday-Friday, 3 and 7.30 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 12.30, 1.45, 3 and 7.30 p.m. There will be additional shows of the The Christmas Star during school holidays. Planetarium closed Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1.

Please note: Children between six and 14 years of age must be accompanied by an adult; children under six not admitted.

Information and ticket prices, 978-8550.

Advent Lessons and Carols

Sunday, Dec. 2.

Annual service. Trinity College Chapel. 4.30 p.m.

Christmas Tree.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Annual party at Hart House with Santa Claus, Hart House Chorus, New Hart House Orchestra and carol singing. Great Hall. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-2436.

Diamond Jubilee New Year's Eve Ball.

Monday, Dec. 31.

Celebrating 60th anniversary of Hart House. Buffet, Harvey Silver and the Trump Davidson Band, plus other entertainment. Great Hall, Hart House. Tickets \$30 per couple.

Information and tickets: Program Office, Hart House; 978-2447.

YAC — Young Alumni Club.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Opening Pub Night. Graduates, U of T and other universities, who are 32 and under are invited to YAC's first event: a pub night in the Buttery, Trinity College. 8 p.m.

Information: Isabel Jory, Alumni Affairs; 978-8990.

Founder's Day.

Sunday, Jan. 20.

Annual Founder's Day Eucharist. Trinity College Chapel. 11 a.m.

Children's Program.

January.

Three Saturdays in January/February. Program especially designed for children. Dates not confirmed at time of going to press. Victoria College.

Information, 978-3813.

Faculty of Music Alumni.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Reception following Alumni Association benefit concert by Roxalana Roslak; concert in Walter Hall; reception in common room.

Information and tickets: Aynslee Morrow, 489-9167; or Marianna Zonena, 535-2221.

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